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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

YELTSIN SPEECH ON SCHOOL REFORM

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 86 pp 2-3

[Report on speeches of B.N. Yeltsin and others at Moscow Gerkom and Gorispolkom meeting of Moscow's public and vocational-technical education workers]

[Text] In realizing today in practical activity the policy of the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th party congress aimed at the country's accelerated socioeconomic development we must always bear in mind the prospects of this work connected with the training of personnel. The reform of the general and vocational school occupies a special place here. We link with it big hopes in respect of the training and education of the younger generation of Soviet people, who are to be direct participants in the reorganization.

Stepping up the acceleration process and making it stable in the future means raising the younger generation, our replacement and today's schoolchildren and college trainees who think and are prepared to act in accordance with the highest standards of civicism and party-mindedness. It is the accomplishment of this noble task--perfecting the process of education of the young Soviet individual and all his attributes--diligence, collectivism and devotion to our ideals--which the current reform of the general and vocational school serves.

Does the progress of the reform correspond to the dynamism of the transformations occurring in the country and in Moscow in the economic and social sphere? What is the main thing in the reform? Have we not reduced it merely to a reinforcement of the physical plant? Why has today's teacher, who was deservedly known in earlier times as an enlightener, "gong gray," so to speak, against the backdrop of the capital's intellectual potential? Have not the teachers themselves given rise in Moscow to an erroneous wave of coaching? Is the teacher the central, principal figure of the current reform? Has not the system of his retraining lagged behind? Why are the home and the school at times failing to exert the strongest influence on adolescents? Why in the Moscow school is everything geared to preparing the bulk of students for VUZ enrollment? From where will we supplement the ranks of the capital's working class? How is the large number of special schools formed in accordance with special principles squared with the demands of social justice? How long will

some students come to classes in their parents' office cars? Why may a pretty good workman whose children are learning and behaving in school badly be put among the production pacesetters? Percentage-mania, excessive memoranda, the male teacher, the climate in the teaching outfit, the 6-year old--there are many, many questions on the agenda today.

It had not been the done thing to speak out loud about some of them, unfortunately, in the spirit of now bygone times. But we must speak about this and, what is most important, tackle questions such as to lend new, correct, and strong impetus to the reform in Moscow.

On the threshold of the meeting gorkom officers visited many schools and vocational-technical colleges, talked with various categories of teachers and educators and sat in on classes. The question was asked everywhere: "What has the school reform produced?" The stereotyped answer: "We have increased wages. The physical plant is being reinforced. We are embarking on the teaching of 6-year olds." The question concerning what had changed in the content of the teaching, educational process, and the students' knowledge level remained unanswered, as a rule.

For fairness' sake I will say that the meeting in the gorkom with a group of school and vocational-technical college workers showed in this connection that our city has creative, searching people who are boldly taking the path of an upgrading of the educational system. They shared their experience of reform in their outfits. There was much to talk about. Many public and vocational-technical education workers are now working creatively and performing complex work in the search for interesting, new forms of realization of the demands of the reform.

Reconstruction, acceleration--these concepts have now become the main content of our entire work. There is movement in all areas. But the pace and scale of school reform in the city cannot be regarded as satisfactory today. In education inertia of thinking does not so much hold back as pull back.

How often do we still hear references to an absence of programs, textbooks, instructions, and directions! We are still waiting. But in this time many regions of the country have long since moved ahead.

School reform implies assertive action, and not only in the sphere of shaking loose capital investments for development of the physical plant. The reform will not be successful without this either. But this takes time. And the reform must be producing results already. Seeking and applying more boldly all that is best and progressive is the main task of the teaching groups.

The basic provisions of the reform were developed with the aid of science. Life compelled this. But it is too early to rest on our laurels. Practical workers are awaiting new methods aids, studies and recommendations from the scientists. But they do not exist in the educational institutions. Except for some experimental institutions, perhaps.



Everything new and progressive which has appeared in practice and in the minds of scientists must be actively introduced in Moscow. Are the education ministries, vocational-technical education committees and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences not ashamed at the present standard of education in Moscow? And this is not a localistic approach. Where else, if not near at hand, should an experimental base be? Full use is not being made of the tremendous scientific potential of the city, primarily of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences institutes and the Pedagogical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin.

On the other hand Moscow teachers' attitude toward science is markedly more skeptical than in the localities. Is this not because they consider themselves omniscient and capable of everything? This is a mistaken opinion. A more sizable step forward in the scientific elaboration of the reform has been taken in many regions of the country.

But there is creative concord in Moscow. After all, Brezhnevskiy Rayon has managed to organize interesting and, as the first results show, efficient work with teaching personnel. The rayon's entire teacher collective is split into three groups. The first are experts, the second, trained teachers and the third inadequate teachers (this is the most populous group, what is more). Microgroups have been set up with regard for this differentiation. Young specialists are incorporated in them. The central figure of such microgroups is the expert teacher. A qualification apprenticeship is served and experience exchanged. Results are not to hand immediately. But in 1-2 years they will be for certain. The party Central Committee calls for the reform to be conducted precisely thus, creatively, enterprisingly and in alliance with science, by each collective and each worker. Failing this, we will not take a single step forward in the reorganization of education.

Labor resources are an acute problem for Moscow. Do we have to recount in detail the economic, social, moral, and psychological losses which we are incurring in connection with the fact that in 10 years we have brought into the city 700,000 workers from other cities? The easily acquired work force in the city has deformed the system of training personnel necessary for the Moscow economy. This has also been reflected at the school and in the vocational-technical college. It is simpler attracting workers from outside than training one's own highly skilled personnel. But the success of such an approach is illusory.

Only 10 percent of 10th grade graduates continues to work per their specialty acquired at school. The proportion of young people entering after school graduation the sphere of material production and service in the 11th 5-Year Plan declined from 23 to 19 percent of graduates. This is the result of shortcomings in vocational guidance, a low level of organization of industrial training in school, a lack of training zones and shops at the enterprises and inattention on the part of enterprise managers to retraining school graduates on the job. Education in the home should have an important say here also.

Last year 535 sewing machine operators, 200 sales assistants, and 400 fitters were graduated in Pervomayskiy Rayon without regard for the needs of production. And given a shortage of almost 900 workers of construction trades and 340 mechanics, Oktyabrskiy Rayon trained not one. Given a need for an additional 500 construction workers, Lyublinskiy Rayon trained...38!

No one is seriously involved in vocational guidance in the city. It is as yet chaotic. Forty-seven industrial training centers are providing training in 120 occupations. Is such an abundance necessary?

However, strange it may seem, many rayispolkoms are today remaining aloof from the formation of the list of specialties in the vocational-technical schools and exert no influence on this sphere. Departmentalism lies heavy. We need to remove the interdepartmental barriers in the city and train in the schools and vocational-technical colleges people of the specialties which the city needs, making use of all the available facilities for this. The Moscow City Soviet must take all this in hand.

We shall not solve the problem of labor resources in the city unless we change our attitude toward the system of vocational-technical education. The gorkom recently examined and approved, in the main, a program for the development of Moscow's vocational-technical education for the period up to the year 2000. Its principal distinguishing feature is an orientation toward satisfaction of the city's skilled worker personnel requirements and the training there of predominantly from the ranks of Moscow youth. It is intended in the 12th 5-Year Plan increasing Muscovites' enrollment in the vocational-technical schools by a factor of almost 1.5 with a simultaneous reduction in the numbers of out-of-town trainees from 16,000 to 10,000. This measure will make it possible to reduce worker personnel turnover considerably.

Another distinguishing feature of the program is a significant expansion of the training of personnel for the sectors determining S&T progress. For the machine-building sectors alone there will be an increase of almost 8,000 in the training of workers for the operation and maintenance of automated equipment, robotic engineering complexes, and flexible automated process modules and systems.

What is the main problem of vocational-technical education? Primarily the lack of the necessary facilities and the criminally indifferent attitude here toward the vocational-technical school on the part of ministries and departments and base enterprises. The state of many schools is so wretched that no promises could entice the youth to them. One out of every four vocational-technical schools has unsatisfactory conditions for holding classes (and 18 are in an extremely dilapidated state). One out of every three lacks a gym, one out of every 10, a library.

The attitude of directors N. I. Pershin of the Second Clock Plant, A. N. Petrov of the "Kompessor" Plant, L. N. Vavilova of the "Raduga" Garment Associations, T. N. Barkanova of "Zhenskaya moda" and A. N. Ilin of a scientific research institute toward the schools under their jurisdiction is



worse than toward a step-daughter.

It is no accident that in confirming the comprehensive program of the development of vocational-technical education we are not orienting ourselves toward a sharp increase in graduates--they will grow only 3 percent in the 5-year plan. We are investing almost R700 million, one-third more than in the preceding 5-year plan, in the construction, modernization and equipping of vocational-technical schools. The ministries and base enterprises should have a decisive say here.

The task of training apprentices in occupations directly on the job is being tackled inadequately. Many base enterprises are shirking the conclusion of the corresponding contracts and not making jobs available. What are the directors of the "Manometz," "Stankolit" and "Spetsstanok" plants, for example, thinking of? Are they hoping that someone will train workers for them? Some 16,000 jobs have not been allocated for seniors in the city as a whole.

The schools are making practically no use of the industrial-training facilities of the vocational-technical colleges. Only 2 out of every 1,000 school students on average does practical work here. Only one out of every 10 colleges cooperates with the schools in this respect. And this is wrong in principle. The vocational-technical colleges should be the school's senior classes. This will bring the youngsters closer to work.

Departmental discreteness between the two systems of education and the lack of due contacts at all levels are reflected as yet.

The experience of the creation of the clothing design center in the industrial-training workshops sponsored by the Experimental Engineering Factory imeni Klara Tsetkin serves as an example of how it may be overcome. Instead of monotonous primitive work here--the sewing of sacks--the girls are given a chance to work on their own models, creatively. There is now no end of applicants! And the initiative did not come from the factory's workers--it came from Deputy Minister Vladimir Andreyevich Malyshev, who heads the workshop directors' pioneering council. A good example for many leaders. If each of the other 29 deputy ministers in the room were to follow his example, it would be simply splendid.

Sound industrial facilities have been created in some schools today. The students are already manufacturing necessary products and being paid. It would seem that productive labor needs to be stimulated. But our finance worker-dogmatists are a brick wall. What business of theirs is the reform? And the seniors continue to take money from their parents for school needs and measures.

The question legitimately arises today concerning the soundness of the allocation of industrial enterprises in respect of sponsorship relations in the city. They need to be made more even. Rayon boundaries have always been the stumbling block here. Let us overstep this narrow-departmental approach.

This are not fraternal currently: abundance in the central rayons, paucity in the rayons of the second zone. A clinic (which is itself in need of sponsors) and ineffectual workshops rank among the sponsors. The "Khimreaktiv" Store in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon "sponsors" as many as five schools! Who needs such sponsorship! It is only for accountability. In conjunction with the Moscow Gorispolkom, the rayispolkoms and the raykoms the main administration should, having carefully considered everything, revise the current system and help the outlying rayons thanks to major enterprises and organizations which are not even on the party register there, perhaps.

It is perfectly natural that in the category of the major tasks being tackled in the course of the reform we put information science and computers. We are among the leaders in the race for the numbers of computers. Although the requirement is far from satisfied as yet. Approximately 200 information science centers have been created and three computer centers are operating in the city. But this means that only one out of every six schools has its own center. And even by the end of the 5-year plan, according to calculations of the Vocational-Technical Education Main Administration, 80 vocational-technical schools (out of 201) will not have their own visual display classrooms. I recently visited Brezhnevskiy Rayon's School 117. The sponsors--the Space Research Institute--have not stinted on the most modern equipment. The seniors compile study programs for the youngsters. Machines are used in the study of other subjects. The schoolchildren ask: give us a chance to tackle practical assignments for the rayon--we are capable of this. But the rayon leadership is not prepared. The children are running into a brick wall. The result--zero.

Our main administrations are following in the wake, it may be said, of urgent problems. The schools are experiencing big difficulties in computer maintenance. And even if we set the task of an expansion of the system, it will then be necessary to simultaneously give thought as to how and with what forces we will repair the computers. Interrayon repair workshops, perhaps? But it is necessary to put this on a practical footing and not force the school director to shift and dodge in the acquisition of spares and the search for repair specialists.

In the majority of cases talk of reform begins with the 6-year olds. This is a most important area. But not the sole one, although in many instances the entire reform has been reduced precisely to this. There have been many "miracles," alas. Figure-mania and an endeavor to be the first to report, ignoring actual possibilities, have been at work. There have been deliberate violations of the established norms for the sake of fulfillment of the plan "launched from on high." Instead of the appointed classroom and two additional premises for the children's sleep and play, merely one room is frequently allocated. Such schools now constitute 40 percent. Questions of the youngsters' diet and medical services are all being sacrificed for the sake of the notorious figures and percentages.

The 6-year olds are alright in school in the first half of the day, at the time when lessons are under way. Real suffering for these young children

begins in the second half of the day because they cannot rest owing to the noise. And the school cannot provide quiet at this time--it is living its natural, full-bloodied, noisy life.

We are today artificially fencing off the 6-year olds from the school from the school community. Partitions within the school have been built. This is not the solution. School annexes are what is needed. But departmental separation is currently killing the good idea and necessary undertaking.

It would be good, of course, were parents to bring children to school in the morning, and in the latter half of the day for them to be sent to the kindergarten. There they could be conveniently fed, and they would have an opportunity to walk about and rest, and in the evening the parents would take them away. There are no simple recommendations. But we need to look for a solution.

We must devote the entire business of the youth's tuition to the youth's education. This work needs to be performed comprehensively. We have considerable unfinished business here. There is much dogmatism. Out-of-school work is inadequately organized, and the role and independence of the Komsomol and pioneer organizations have diminished. The result of the negligence is the social inertness of a considerable proportion of the youth and more frequent violations of moral standards and principles.

Infractions of the law are a graphic indicator. Crime among school students and the number of those arrested for drunkenness and other disturbances of public order increased in the past 5 years. Drug addiction is becoming a serious problem. We have closed our eyes to it for a long time and have been ashamed to talk about it. The ostrich policy has led to the point where Moscow now has 3,700 registered drug and toxin addicts. Some 164 such persons have been discovered among school and vocational-technical college students in the current year alone. A steady trend toward an increase in group crimes among adolescents has been observed recently.

Such occurrences in the city have been the consequence of a criminally negligent attitude toward their duties not only of the police officers, since many juvenile criminals are on file at the police stations, but also of the school and vocational-technical college teachers. The main administrations are not holding duly to account the rayon public education departments and school and vocational-technical college leaders for inadequate individual-educational work with the students, primarily with difficult adolescents. In some vocational-technical schools of Leningradskiy, Proletarskiy, and Kuybyshevskiy rayons one out of every four offenders goes unpunished. It is no accident that it is in these rayons that there has been an increase in crime.

There are also serious shortcomings in the presentation of military-patriotic education and examples of an irresponsible attitude toward this on the part of many leaders. Just one example. The initial military training "assault course" has become an insurmountable barrier for the Moscow Gorispolkom. A

mass of decisions has been adopted, but things are at a standstill. Currently only 10 percent of the schools have camps. How are we thinking of preparing future fighters for army service?

Things are no better when it comes to physical education. Half the young men who, according to the reports, passed the Ready for Labor and Defense physical training tests cannot confirm them a second time, and in Babushkinskiy, Baumanskiy, Dzerzhinskiy, and certain other rayons only 15 percent of graduates confirmed the tests in the current year.

Inadequate attention to physical education is a reason for the deterioration in the students' health. The percentage of sick children or those predisposed to illness increases by a factor of more than 1.5 by the eighth grade and amounts to 55 percent. One out of every two juniors fails to correspond in terms of physical development to the norms of his age group, one out of every three has anomalies in his state of health and more than 10 percent are chronically ill.

There are serious complaints to be leveled here at both the teachers and medical personnel. Two departments, no contact. There is a shortage of doctors for adolescents. Doctors and nurses are not subordinate to the school and dictate "their" operating hours. Twelve percent of schools do not have a doctor, and there is no second shift anywhere. An arrangement has been reached with USSR Minister of Health S. P. Burenkov: the problem not only concerning doctors for adolescents but also in respect of a number of other narrow specialties in Moscow will have been solved within 2 years.

Thousands of students do not know how to occupy their free time and are involved neither in school groups, in out-of-school establishments, nor at their place of residence. At the same time, according to report data, a wide-ranging system of activity groups, sections, and clubs for children and adolescents has been created and is operating actively in the schools, vocational-technical colleges, and out-of-school establishments. Paper, as we know, stands up to everything. Only can we agree to numerical, paper well-being?

It is necessary to pay the most serious attention to the organization of the students' extracurricular activity and the strengthening of educational work among adolescents at the place of residence. This is as yet one of the most neglected areas. Despite insistent demands and recommendations, neither the raykoms nor the rayispolkoms have availed themselves of the experience to hand in the country. And there is such. In many areas the school is the center of educational work in the microregion. A socio-pedagogical complex has been formed around it--a successful form of unification of the efforts of the school, the home, and the production outfit in educational work and in work at the place of residence. It is headed, as a rule, by industrial leaders of the sponsoring enterprise. It has been said repeatedly: travel about, study and apply with regard for Moscow's specific features. No. What is this--capital egotism or ossification? I believe it could be formulated more simply: Lack



of dispatch, indiscipline. Everyone must involve himself in this work also with regard for the change in sponsorship ties.

On the question of personnel. Who are the educators? Undoubtedly, thousands and thousands of teachers who are devoted to the cause, who love children and who are giving them all their powers, knowledge, and experience. But "flies in the ointment" in education are doing irreparable damage.

R. Kh. Khabibulin, former director of Sovetskiy Rayon's School 628, was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. The systematic extortion of bribes from school employees was not only his "hobby" but also the principal content of administrative-teaching activity. Various pretexts were used: concealment of absenteeism and drunkenness among the teachers and the low level of teaching. Former master craftsman S. I. Lebedev was sentenced--also to 5 years--for the systematic involvement in drunkenness of the trainees of Vocational-Technical School 191, extortion of money from them to cover up absenteeism and vandalism and the torture of trainees whom he did not like. Systematic unlawful actions in both cases. Is such a "system" possible in collectives where there is a normal moral-psychological atmosphere and where there is a militant party organization? I believe not.

Some 330 teachers in 47 schools inspected by the prosecutor's office were punished for breaches of labor discipline and drunkenness. What happened to them? An example. Having embezzled state property, Smirnova, director of Vocational-Technical School 169, against whom criminal proceedings were not instituted merely in connection with an amnesty...was transferred to the position of deputy director for teaching-educational work in another school.

There are dozens of examples of such personnel outrages. The legitimate question arises: where are the publicity, objectivity, and democratic principles in personnel selection?

We have analyzed the letters which the gorkom has received on the work of the schools, vocational-technical colleges, and preschool establishments. Approximately 1,000 in 6 months. Only eight of them concern problems of school reform. The majority (and almost half are anonymous) concern conflicts, abuses, and shortcomings in personnel selection. Such is the social maturity of our teachers?!

Practice shows that a considerable proportion of the city's teachers has yet to absorb the ideas of the reform in depth. There is a good weapon for compelling a worker to shake himself up and evaluate his activity critically-- personnel certification. But it is proceeding in the schools and vocational-technical colleges formally. Statistics show that practically one-third of the lessons fails to correspond to the demands of the present day. At the same time, of the 7,000 teachers who have undergone certification in the current year, recommendations for an improvement in the work, and cautious, at that, were expressed by only 315. Who needs such certification--paper, formal, bureaucratic? It is proving very difficult to shift our teachers from the beaten track!

Even in elementary matters many workers as yet lack the boldness to abandon the old, customary path in work with children.

A classic example of stereotyped inveterate bureaucratism was the graduation assembly of 10th grade students of Frunzenskiy Rayon. The atmosphere of school exhortation extinguished the graduates' enthusiasm and gave rise to gloom and tedium. The teachers manifestly underestimated the social maturity of their wards and played it unduly safe.

Yet Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon took a risk and entrusted the graduates with conducting the assembly independently. The graduation ball was conducted in organized and interesting fashion. From the stage of the "Rossiya" Motion Picture-Concert Hall the young people reported to the teachers and parents present in the hall on their activities and readiness for real work.

Truly, work in the educational institution and where children are being taught is not easy. What is needed is knowhow, willpower, and character. And good health also. Otherwise one will not last. Not everything is as it should be here in Moscow. There are many ailing teachers. The clinical examination of teachers is formal. The main administration is not paying attention to sports and recuperative work with teachers and has not embarked on the elaboration of the "Health" program. Education workers lack their own sanatorium-preventive clinic and pioneer camp. And the trade union gorkom has for several 5-year plans been "sending a message to the main administration." The question arises: Do the functions of the union gorkom officials amount merely to this? For what reason are 36 persons in receipt of wages?

The Voroshilovskiy, Kuybyshevskiy, Perovskiy, Tushinskiy, and a number of other rayispolkoms are displaying inadequate concern for the creation of normal housing conditions for education workers.

There are many other problems of a social nature. There are difficulties involving passes. It is not always easy getting children into a preschool establishment. It is difficult getting tickets to a new performance at the theater.

All this may be encapsuled in one thing--the need to pay increased attention to education workers. And we are displaying insufficient attention. Try to remember: when was the last time the best teachers were assembled in the raykom for advice on reform problems? And when was there a discussion in the raykom or ispolkom with teacher and master craftsmen newcomers just starting out? Who presents the teacher with the Veteran of Labor medal in the rayon? Has a recreational evening been held for teachers?

Many other questions may be asked. And not so much as a test as to induce reflection on whether we have done everything for our teacher.

Remember Lenin's words: "We...are displaying far from sufficient concern for raising the public teacher to the eminence without which there can be no question even of any culture...." Topical words!

The level of work of the party organizations in the schools and vocational-technical colleges is low. The forms of party influence on the solution of problems of the reform have not been determined in many party organizations, and there is no precise and clear idea of what the party organizations should be doing.

One cannot make out when attending party meetings (and gorkom workers now participate in them quite often) whether it is a party meeting or routine teachers' council. One out of every two meetings was conducted thus even in respect of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The raykoms also are paying insufficient attention to the practical realization of the reform of the general and vocational-technical school. In the current year one out of every three raykoms has failed to analyze these questions of school reform. Such pertinent questions as the students' computer competence, the development of physical culture and sports among teachers and adolescents, the organization of military-patriotic education in the schools and the preparation of the young men for service in the Soviet Army remain beyond the field of vision of the raykom bureaus. But the main task of the party organizations and the raykoms is work with the teacher personnel.

The Komsomol authorities have cultivated great bureaucracy in the educational institutions. The schedule of the main city activities of pioneers and schoolchildren for the 1985/86 academic year published by the Moscow Gorispolkom Public Education Main Administration, the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom, the All-Union Pioneer Organization Moscow City Council, and the Moscow City Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren incorporates numerous pages of a list of reviews, campaigns, various movements and rallies. One could be confused by the names alone. Everything has been scheduled for the junior by misters and ladies from the executive authorities. What kind of independence of the schoolchildren can we speak of today? And, what is more, a report has to be presented in respect of each measure. To what are we accustoming children from their youngest years? Is it any wonder where an armchair style and bureaucratism come from.

We speak a lot about the significance of the human factor. But who are these boys and girls sitting at their desks today? They are the human factor of tomorrow! It is they who will have to assume the main burden of the solution of problems of acceleration and reconstruction in the very near future. And how substantial the contribution of the new generations to our common cause is will depend on how the reform of public and vocational education is realized. Ultimately, the success of the revolutionary transformations in society which the party has outlined!

From the speech of L. P. Kezina, chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom Public Education Main Administration.

The pace and depth of implementation of the reform are unsatisfactory. It would certainly be right to self-critically evaluate the activity primarily of



the Public Education Main Administration. We have not succeeded in fully excluding instances of duplication in the activity of the rayon components and the main administration. We are rendering insufficiently qualified assistance locally as yet and not always opportunely supporting innovative initiatives. We have a right to reproach the rayon public education departments and administrations and school leaders for the abundance of documents addressed to them from the main administration. The main administration has practically let the activity of the rayon components of public education slip from its control and has not sought their reorganization.

Particular attention in the system of administration should be paid to work with the personnel. It has to be acknowledged that we have been unable to reach the point where every teacher is an initiator and conduit of the reform and is creatively solving new problems. The qualitative composition of the city's teacher personnel is disturbing. Approximately 3,000 teachers of grades 4-10 lack higher education. Irreparable damage is being done to teaching-educational work by teacher personnel turnover. Some 4,500 teachers have quit the city's schools in the past 3 years.

We must acknowledge today with all party scrupulousness that neither the main administration, the public education administration nor the school directors are accustomed to listening to critical observations about them and react painfully to criticism. An uncritical evaluation of our work, at times an unscrupulous position in defense of a discredited leader and an inability to heed the opinion of the working people and Muscovites concerning our work have led to the fact that difficult and protracted conflict situations have now taken shape in more than 30 teacher collectives.

Right this year the main administration plans to begin certification of officials of its machinery and the machinery of the rayon public education departments and administrations. School director certification will begin also.

From the speech of N. N. Losev, chief of the Moscow Vocational-Technical Education Main Administration.

The main administration's orientation toward fulfillment of the state plan for bringing the school staff up to strength in terms of the "gross" indicator has led to a number of schools failing to fulfill the applications of the base enterprises and essentially to satisfy their worker personnel requirements, which held to a loss of the interconnection of a number of schools with the base enterprises and had a negative effect on the state of their physical plant and the level of the teaching-educational process. Some 58 schools have yet to meet this year's plan quotas. Bringing the schools up to strength with young people with complete secondary education has not been completed either.

There is big potential for an improvement in the joint work of the vocational-technical college and the school. Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon's experience of introduction of schoolchildren to the life of the vocational-technical colleges testifies to this. As a result the colleges have for a number of

years been brought up to strength by graduates of the rayon's schools, in the main.

The facilities for the young people's industrial training are being developed at an inadequate pace. Measures to create new production bays and reequip the workshops of the base enterprises of the "Serp i molot" Plant in Rural Vocational-Technical School 53 and the "Vypel" Garment Association in Rural Vocational-Technical School 101 remain on paper. The Glavmosinzhtroy has not embarked on the construction of a proving ground and testing track in Rural Vocational-Technical School 21. Subdivisions of the Ministry of Aviation Industry and Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry have not allocated the scheduled funds for machine tools with numerical programmed control.

The construction of facilities of the system is proceeding inadequately. "Mosstroy" trusts 15 and 31 of the Glavmosstroy have flunked the year's plan quotas pertaining to vocational-technical school construction. The Glavmospromstroy is building inadequately also.

There has been an increase in the current year in the number of disciplinary fines. Eight college directors and deputy directors have been dismissed for various violations. The qualitative composition of the contingent of industrial training experts is not improving quickly enough—one-fifth of them lacks the appropriate education. We believe it essential to accelerate the creation of a Moscow institute for the improvement of workers of the system and request that the Moscow Gorispolkom speed up a decision on this question.

From the speech of N. M. Andreyanova, first secretary of the Gagarinskiy Raykom.

This year we, together with the rayon Public Education Department, have named as the most pertinent theme of study for the rayon's teachers "Development of the Pupils' Spiritual Requirements in the Light of the Demands of the 27th Party Congress." School 43--our best school, the center of methods and educational work and a collective which is working creatively--was determined as the base school. Seminars for teachers of history, social studies, and literature and on problems of ideological influence on the students with the resources of the teaching-educational process will operate on a rayon basis with the assistance of the Teacher-Improvement Institute. Considering the rayon's great science potential, the raykom has resolved to unite the efforts of VUZ social science departments in work on a common pedagogical problem.

Visits of raykom bureau members, raykom secretaries and department chiefs and rayon organization leaders to the schools has shown that the students are experiencing a clear shortage of information on the state of affairs in the economy of the country, the city, and the rayon.

From the speech of G. M. Batrakova, director of Leninskiy Rayon's High School 23.

An avalanche of certificates, reports, meetings, and obligatory measures is crashing down on the teacher and continuing to swamp the school. Open up, for example, the work plan for the city Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren. Here you will read that the pioneers and Komsomol members will take part in 17 actions, surveys, campaigns, and expeditions, 5 monthly festivals, and 15 "weeks." There is further a schedule of basic activities--the city plan has 51 of them, the rayon plan, more than 40. When will the school contingent tackle its problems, when will it create traditions and acquire its own character? What can be said about an active position in life, if the pupil even thinks of such from time to time, there is simply no time for displaying initiative.

The teacher often finds himself face to face with the problems with which the reform is confronting the school. Difficulties arise every year, and pedagogical science is not coming to our assistance. It is not outpacing practice but dragging along behind it, often late and lagging behind by years. There is a shortage of elementary studies and methods material. For example, a new type of daybook has a chart on which parents should weekly record a mark for the pupil's homework. But per what criteria should it be deduced? What should we advise the parents? After all, even an experienced teacher is guided by sets of instructions when marking in class, but how is an uninitiated parent to manage?

Under the conditions of the reform the teacher collectives frequently "stew in their own juice." The main administration should introduce into the system the organization of meetings of teachers and school directors for an exchange of experience, consultations, and mutual methods assistance. And in informal and businesslike manner, what is more.

From the speech of V. S. Filippov, director of Rural Vocational-Technical School 180.

In recent years we have been carried away with tackling tasks of general secondary education. The leaders of the union and republic vocational-technical education committees and the Moscow main administration have slackened their attention to vocational training. It is largely this which has led to the lagging of the vocational-technical education system behind the demands of the times and the decline in the prestige of a vocational-technical school graduate at enterprises, the prestige of the trainees in the eyes of Muscovites and the prestige of the schools among the young people. It is necessary to pay more attention to the development of the innovative, creative principle in the future workers and enlist them more actively in productive labor. A young innovator school has been set up here in the rural vocational-technical school. We are prepared with its assistance to make the most progressive gear and attachments not only for ourselves but for other of the city's schools also. However, the materials and conditions are needed for this.

From the speech of V. A. Sytova, chief of the Kalininskiy Rayon Public Education Department.

The reorganization of managerial activity at the rayon component level began considerably later than we demanded of the teacher and school leader. The reform has raised the demands on the level of qualifications of executive personnel and the rayon public education department workers. But the tuition program at the improvement faculty is identical for the school director with a length of service of 1 year and of 20 years and for the rayon public education department inspector, although the methods and content of their work are different. Nor has the system of teacher improvement been perfected. It needs to be tied in closely with the the results of certification.

Much paper and directives. In May-June the rayon Public Education Department received 23 orders and instructions and approximately 50 telephone messages--the bulk of them from the Public Education Main Administration. The rayon component is frequently involved not in administration but the gathering of information for the higher authorities.

From the speech of Ye. A. Brakov, general director of the "AvtoZIL" Association.

We are switching to the manufacture of a new diesel-engine automobile. The equipment is changing accordingly. Modern, skilled personnel is required to service it. This task should be tackled largely by the base vocational-technical school. However, its possibilities do not correspond to the demands of the times. The equipment is obsolete, and there is a lack of premises. The plant has resolved to rectify matters. New classrooms and industrial-training complexes employing modern automated equipment have been created.

Schoolchildren of Proletarskiy Rayon are being enlisted increasingly extensively for vocational guidance at the ZIL, and more than 1,000 of them are participating in productive work in the enterprise's shops. But the number of school graduates joining the plant is insufficient and could be increased. Among other possible measures for this is an increase in the time allotted by the school curriculum for productive labor. Six hours a week is not enough.

I was recently looking through chemistry and physics textbooks for the senior grades. I was amazed how extensively they used examples far removed from the modern life of production. They do not even contain the terms typical of the progressive technology which we employ today. I believe that the Ministry of Education and "Prosveshcheniye" Publishers should do away with this lacuna as quickly as possible.

From the speech of V. A. Korobchenko, chairman of the Baumanskiy Rayispolkom.

The progress of realization of the school reform is not yet a cause for satisfaction in the rayon. The blame for this lies with the rayispolkom also. Ways to rectify the shortcomings have been outlined. This year for the first



time the rayon soviet has incorporated in the plan of the rayon's economic and social development a section devoted to public education.

Only 7 percent of school graduates joined rayon enterprises this year. And although a second industrial-training center has now been built, there is no certainty that the resources spent on its organization will justify themselves if there is not a fundamentally revised approach to vocational guidance. It is necessary to make its results a criterion in evaluation of the work of both the teacher and production outfits.

Insufficient attention is being paid to the needs of the vocational-technical school. Literally 200 meters from the Main Administration for Trade there is a vocational-technical school training personnel for this sphere, but no attention is paid to the school.

It is essential to unite at the rayon level the administration of the public and vocational-technical education systems. We are prepared to conduct the experiment in our rayon.

From the speech of M. I. Kondakov, president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.

I have to confess that not everything is scientifically substantiated and considered in the methods and didactic support of the teachers carrying out school reform today.

There are a number of problems to which the schools are not paying due attention. Thus, according to our data, 3 percent of young men have poor reading ability following elementary school. This is very many, particularly if it is considered to what extent this shortcoming is negatively reflected in the quality of the student's further training.

We are prepared to expand experimental work in Moscow's schools. This will facilitate the elaboration and introduction of modern methods aids and help strengthen the ties between science and the teacher collectives.

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CSO: 1800/36

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

CHINESE SOCIAL SCIENCE DELEGATION VISITS USSR

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI in Russian No 5, September-October 1986, (signed to press 11 August 1986), carries on page 224 a 75-word item which announces that a Chinese social sciences delegation headed by Academy of Social Sciences Deputy General Secretary Ding Weizhi visited the USSR from 11 May to 2 June 1986 at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences. "Between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the People's Republic of China Academy of Social Sciences an agreement was reached on the development of contacts in the area of social sciences. The sides expressed satisfaction at the positive result of talks which took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere."

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PRAVDA ATTACKS CORRUPT KAZAKH OFFICIALS

PM151550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[Correspondent G. Dildyayev article: "Old Connections: What Is Behind the Conflict?" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction; passages between slantlines are published in boldface]

[Text] The "resilience" of some officials does not cease to amaze people. Whatever "storms" assail them, they emerge with their reputations unharmed. The whisper of rumors surrounds such people: "With his connections, he is safe..."

Kazakh SSR -- "This is a slap in the face for our oblast party organization," was how a letter which arrived at PRAVDA's correspondents center from Shetskiy Rayon in Dzhezkazgan Oblast ended. The subject of the letter was M. Abakanov, former first secretary of the party raykom. It has been reported that a Dzhezkazgan Party Obkom plenum recently decided unanimously to expel him from the CPSU and relieved him of his duties. Why? "For failing to ensure leadership of the rayon party organization and for reducing exactingness toward cadres, which led to instances of toadyism, mismanagement, and distortion of figures."

M. Abakanov appealed to the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Party Control Commission. Commission member V. Kolpakov went to Dzhezkazgan, looked at documents, and talked with people.

In M. Abov's personal file, which I looked through the other day, there is a character reference signed by N. Davydov, first secretary of Dzhezkazgan Party Obkom. It repeats that the former raykom first secretary failed to ensure leadership and was warned for a lack of personal modesty and for alcohol abuse. Using falsified documents, M. Abakanov's son obtained a place on a study course and concealed his criminal record when entering the party. His daughter's school grades were boosted on her secondary school certificate.

But 20 days after the obkom plenum, M. Abakanov was restored to the party by decision of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Buro. Soon he was appointed deputy chairman of the Zhanaarkinskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association.



/Who is this Meyram Abakanov? Let us leaf through a few pages from his biography. In March 1973 he was elected secretary of Ulytauskiy Party Raykom in Dzhezkazgan Oblast. Putting it bluntly, Abakanov made a mess of the rayon. This is demonstrated by the results of the rayon farms' work in the 10th 5-Year Plan: Their targets for meat purchases were only 73 percent fulfilled and those for milk purchases were 86 percent fulfilled. But despite this, in 1980 M. Abakanov was recommended for the post of first secretary in Shetskiy Rayon, one of the best in the oblast.

/For several days the new appointment was celebrated noisily and Abakanov was seen off and welcomed by representatives of sovkhoses and rayon organizations along the many-kilometer route between his old place of residence and his new one. The toasts were innumerable. Let us just cite the official document of that time: "Instances of immodesty occurred."/

They came to the notice of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Party Control Commission. "We had a firm word with him then," commission chairman A. Kalikov recalled.

How did the first secretary work in his new job?

In his appeal he asked for account to be taken of the fact that the rayon's farms coped with a number of the main indicators in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Indeed, they did cope with them. It would have been strange had they failed--the rayon was one of the best. Could the results have been better? They should have been! After all, in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan there was a considerable increase in production capital in the rayon, yet the average annual sale of meat to the state fell and milk yield per cow dropped by 150 kg.

Here is what M. Abakanov said from the platform of the party raykom plenum held in the spring of last year: "As a result of work with the cadre reserve, a large detachment of organizers has established itself in the rayon who are setting examples of true efficiency. They include Dulat Mukhamedzhanovich Smailov, director of the rayon specialized agricultural association..."

He constantly protected the "efficient" director. But within 10 months Smailov was expelled from the party and dismissed from his post. For regular overreporting and for a cattle shortage of 1,213--one-fourth of the herd! The damage amounted to more than R1 million. Important matters, there is no doubt. Criminal proceedings have now been instituted because of them, although it is true that the investigation is making only moderate progress...

/But the party investigation of M. Abakanov's personal case is already complete. At the end of the report on the appeal, signed by A. Kalikov, it says that "Comrade Abakanov basically recognizes his guilt for the violations committed and asks that the rayon's achievements be taken into account..."

/We have already spoken about the "achievements." Why did A. Kalikov need to resort to such a farfetched interpretation, to put it mildly? Clearly, there were no other redeeming features to be found.

/Let us return to the letter. "People were confused by events. What does this all mean? It transpires that Abakanov's connections are stronger than the law."/

The talk about connections reminded me of another story. D. Aralbayev worked as secretary of Dzhezkazgan Party Obkom for over 10 years and dealt with ideological questions. On retirement he became director of the oblast's teacher training institute. A conflict soon arose: The former secretary refused to accept the jurisdiction of the oblast public education department and ignored the instructions of K. Shingisov, its chief, who for a long time had worked under him.

The institute's staffers became involved in the conflict. Several times D. Aralbayev tried unlawfully to dismiss L. Gorshkova, head of the Russian language and literature department, who had appealed to the PRAVDA editorial office and dared to mention the director's incompetence.

"Of course, he is no methodologist," Kh. Madiyev, chief of the obkom science and educational institutions section, said about his recent boss. "But he has his merits. He has strengthened the institute's material base. By using his old connections he has managed to extract money for repair work and furniture."

"Aralbayev is an extremely unfortunate candidate for the post of institute director," L. Rustemov, the republic's deputy minister of education, believes. "He is simply slowing things down."

In April of this year the Ministry of Education collegium met to discuss matters in Dzhezkazgan. Its draft decisions recommended that D. Aralbayev be relieved of his duties. During the collegium session everyone stated the obvious: The institute and its director are working badly. Not a word was spoken in D. Aralbayev's defense. The issue seemed clear. However, the discussion ended with the following remark by the minister, K. Balakhmetov:

"Let me talk about Comrade Aralbayev at the Central Committee..."

A few days later the collegium's decision was ready. When it came D. Aralbayev went back to Dzhezkazgan...as director.

It has long been true that wherever a party committee is inconsistent in its assessment of cadres, tries to gloss over the problems, and replaces firmness with a vague "compromise" ["khoteli kak luchshe"], that is where the complex knot of conflict becomes enmeshed and where the aggrieved party brings more and more fresh forces into operation, and not without success. Here is a graphic example of that.

/On 22 November last year a session of Nikolskiy City Soviet, Dzhezkazgan Oblast, relieved Gorispolkom Chairman M. Akhanov of his duties. He had repeatedly been criticized for shortcomings in his work, in particular for patently unprofessional dealings with the party gorkom first secretary. Painfully conceited and intolerant of other people's opinions, the chairman did not easily work well with people. With his connivance housing in the city

was squandered. In brief, there were enough shortcomings for an obkom buro session to severely reprimand M. Akhanov and recommend that he be dismissed. But then--they "compromised."

/At a city Soviet session, Oblispolkom Chairman K. Zhumabekov thanked M. Akhanov for his good work and told deputies that he would be employed according to his specialty./

Then they tried to find the former chairman a new post. He was choosy and rejected their suggestions. As a result M. Akhanov did not work for several months. Then on 29 April 1986 the oblispolkom decided to reinstate M. Akhanov's labor record. He blamed all his "misfortunes" on Party Obkom First Secretary N. Davydov and stated that he would try to make the latter pay him from his own pocket for his "enforced idleness."

That was his plan. M. Akhanov went flat out to implement it. He wrote to the authorities himself and got members of his family to write. They went around town collecting the signatures of well-known people on a letter "in defense" of the former chairman.

"They approached me but I refused to sign," said Hero of Socialist Labor D. Baymagambetov, a well-known Dzhezkazgan miner. "Akhanov rebuked me: 'I made you a hero of socialist labor,' he said, 'I gave you your apartment.' But I earned my award and housing with my own hands. Such behavior by leader Akhanov (he is now chief geologist of a shaft-sinking trust) infuriates me."

There is another disturbing fact which provides food for thought. The party obkom's most confidential information is made known to the former gorispolkom chairman, information which concerns not only him, and he keeps himself well posted about the latest news. He gathers it and uses it in his "combat operations."

"Sometimes he is better informed than I am," P. Belousov, chief of the Dzhezkazgan Obkom Party Organizational Work Sections, said with a resigned shrug.

This discussion--about connections--is not an easy one. Deprive each of us of our friends and the possibility of turning to people at a difficult moment for advice and help and friendly support, and we would be left high and dry. It is all clearly a question of motives and moral judgments: Who is helping whom, how, and why. It is one thing to help an honest comrade and to wish that he finds within himself the strength to emerge with dignity from a difficult situation. It is quite another to play the defense lawyer, to actively protect people, and to use your authority to enable a worker who has compromised himself and exhausted his potential to "keep afloat." In so doing people are guided by a false sense of comradeship. Or, far worse, by the cynical calculation that, in the event of a critical situation, someone will support them.

Having been stripped of their chair and telephone-strewn desk, some "erst-while officials," harboring a grudge, frustrated ambition, and the urge for "revenge," display an activeness of an unacceptable kind. You cannot interest them in social work--they consider that below their dignity or say they are too busy: Making use of the ties they have built up, they try to influence the solution of cadre questions and support the "vital" person even though he has made a mess of the job. In the evenings over a traditional supper they gather their own "shadow bureau" whose members weave intrigues, use their "old friendships" to obtain diverse information from unscrupulous party and Soviet apparatus workers, "pressure" people by exploiting past favors, pride themselves on their connections, including family ones, and bring them into play. These petty intrigues are far from harmless.

The fabric of human society... The purer and more trustworthy the threads that bind us, the more beautiful and richer life becomes. And there must be no room in that life for corrupt old connections.

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CSO: 1830/101

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KASSR: OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY ON CHIMKENT OBLAST CLEANUP

PM310851 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 16 October 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by R. Myrzashev, first secretary of Chimkent Kazakhstan Communist Party Obkom, entitled "Openness and Truth Alone." Myrzashev describes the obkom buro's steps to rectify the situation in the oblast in the light of "severe criticism" of the obkom's work at the 27th CPSU Congress. He lists and gives examples of the "complex" problems of the buro faced: "Major thefts," officials conniving at criminal activity and concealing crimes, inflated statistics, and managers misappropriating funds and establishing extravagant lifestyles. "Before I came to Chimkent," Myrzashev writes, "I heard that you could escape punishment there for any crime by paying someone off." He dwells on the "cronyism" practiced in the oblast internal affairs administration and reports that the obkom buro has adopted stringent measures to supervise the cadre situation and ensure that only the "best communists and Komsomol members" get into the militia.

Myrzashev says that "some citizens are still hoping that the struggle against negative phenomena is merely a temporary campaign" and that they will be able to revert to the old ways, the old principle of "live for yourself and don't interfere with others." Myrzashev says that he cannot be "totally optimistic" about the situation, but states that people want things to be sorted out as soon as possible and that there have "undoubtedly been changes for the better" in the economic sphere, although rapid reorganization is being "hampered by bad leadership methods and accumulated debts."

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CSO: 1830/120



PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KIRGHIZ OFFICIALS CITED IN PRAVDA ARTICLE PUNISHED

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 September 1986 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by B. Artemov, Kirghiz Communist Party secretary in Talas Obkom, titled "Difficult Renovation" which responds to a 16 August PRAVDA article citing resistance to change in Kirghizia. [For text of original article see FBIS DAILY REPORT: SOVIET UNION Volume III Number 166, 27 August 1986, pages R6-R9]. Artemov admits that the criticism as "justified," that "serious miscalculations have been permitted in livestock-raising," and that "the agricultural situation in the oblast has not changed for the better." He reports that action has been taken against "leaders guilty of worsening the agricultural situation in the oblast," including four who were specifically held out for criticism in the original article. "At the party plenum of the Talas Raykom, First Secretary O. Bayyzbekov was released from duty. For serious shortcomings A. Omuraliyev, director of the Talas state special garm [gospetskhov] was removed from his post. D. Ryskulov, who had worked as director of the Talas RAPO group for procurement, storage and processing of agricultural products, was demoted to a staff specialist position. The party obkom buro turned the attention of Obkom Secretary B. Doolbekov of the agriculture and food industry department to shortcomings in selection, placement, and education of cadres and party leadership of the branch." Artemov states that the PRAVDA article was discussed at party raykom buro sessions and at meetings of primary party organizations at a number of farms, and notes other measures taken to improve agriculture in the oblast.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN CP DEBATES WIDESPREAD MALPRACTICES

PM271325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[Special correspondent V. Loginov report: "In the Light of Truth: At the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Ashkhabad--...The three of them came in to the plenum session hall together. They entered, as in the past, in order of "seniority": Atayev in front, Mollayev and Lomov behind. They entered in that order and sat down hurriedly, hiding their eyes. But they sat--whether by chance or in the hope that it would "help" them--near the rostrum, the very rostrum which they, as members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, had often mounted with heads proudly held high, as if to say: "We're from Tashauz!"

For a long time Tashauz Oblast was famed for being virtually super-prosperous. However, this prosperity was bogus. The semblance of prosperity was stubbornly created and maintained by the republic's former leaders. And B. Atayev, first secretary of the party obkom, Oblispolkom Chairman K. Mollayev, V. Ilyushkin, former obkom second secretary, and Secretary N. Lomov had succeeded in lying shamelessly about the "successes" achieved under their leadership.

And now this plenum started. The question "On the Blatant Violations of Party and State Discipline, Complicity in Overreporting, Window-dressing, Defrauding of the State, and Distortions in the Implementation of Cadre Policy in the Tashauz Oblast Party Organization" was being discussed. These facts were revealed, incidentally, by central--not local--control organs. On the eve of the plenum, as the main speaker--S. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee--reported to those assembled, the oblast was visited by members of the republic Communist Party Central Committee and leaders of a number of ministries and departments. Numerous meetings and talks were held with the elective aktiv and working people. All this helped in studying the state of affairs in greater depth. The picture was alarming.

Take the oblast's economy. In the last three 5-year plans (Atayev was obkom first secretary for exactly 15 years) industrial and agricultural development rates fell by two-thirds. Labor productivity in the 11th 5-Year Plan fell by 3.8 and 4.5 percent for industry and agriculture, respectively.



But what was the situation on paper? What was in the speeches? Nothing but idylls. For instance, in 1984, after Atayev's triumphant report, the oblast was awarded a republic Challenge Red Banner. There were ovations and handshakes, and ardent assurances from the Tashauz leaders: We will try to live up to the award and consolidate the success. Yet the plan for sales of raw cotton to the state was "fulfilled" thanks to overreporting of more than 19,000 metric tons. They got away with it.... And in March 1985 Atayev, as if nothing had happened, waxed lyrical at the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Plenum: "Thanks to the implementation of organizational and economic measures agriculture is developing steadily."

Eager for undeserved glory, the obkom and oblispolkom leaders produced "front-rankers" in the same way in the oblast. They showered praise on Oktyabrskiy Rayon, for instance, calling on others to emulate it. It had not then been revealed that the leader's secret was to understate plans and not disclose sown areas in the reports.

Incidentally, having won the support of the republic's previous leadership, Atayev and Mollayev zealously opposed any control sowings of cotton. Others can do that, but us--no way. We can get by on our own, they said. And they did "get by" just as they wanted. Even this year, after repeated warnings were published about the impermissibility of secret above-plan sowings, more than 10,000 hectares of such sowings were discovered.

Thus, the republic, its communists, and working people were deceived year in and year out. The overreporting, sham prosperity, and the desire of the first secretary and his immediate entourage to win fame at any cost, the main speaker and other speakers in the debates noted, so corrupted local leaders that they essentially stopped being concerned about work in their own sectors and lapsed into crime.

Fraud, bribery, embezzlement of public funds, and other monstrous phenomena became widespread. Communist leaders were often involved in them. And as often as not the obkom shielded and protected them. The plenum participants were reminded of the exposure of a large group of Tashauz officials--including Piriyeu, formerly first secretary of Leninskiy Raykom--who were later condemned for overreporting of cotton, embezzlement of funds, and bribery. The obkom did not even deem it necessary to make a principled assessment of this affair and tried to hide everything from the public. Worse than that, T. Meredov, chief of the oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration Struggle Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation Department, who discovered the swindlers' actions, was persecuted.

An isolated case? The problem is that it was not. Relatively recently I. Yuldashev, senior official at the Tashauz Rayon Internal Affairs Department, brought to light a case of major bribe-taking by a leading worker. But the raykom asked Yuldashev to explain why he had not coordinated his action with party organs. The criminal proceedings that had been begun were stopped and Yuldashev was expelled from the party on the basis of an anonymous letter.

The obkom ratified the raykom bureau decision without carrying out any investigation. And--this is typical--at the same time they calmly watched the passivity of many staffers of law enforcement organs and even the fusion [srashchivaniye] between certain custodians of the law and criminal elements.

The main speaker, speakers in the debates--S. Motayev, first secretary of Kunya-urgenchskiy Raykom, and A. Durdyev, first secretary of Takhtinskiy Raykom--and other speakers condemned the shameful practice prevalent in Tashauz Oblast of selecting cadres on the basis of family ties, personal friendships, or subservience. Thus, 33 percent of party-vetted workers were natives of Ilyalinskiy Rayon, where Atayev was born, or of Takhtinskiy Rayon, where Klychev, the former obkom organization section chief, came from. Two deputy chairmen and the secretary of the oblispolkom, the first deputy chairman of the oblast agroindustrial complex, an administration chief and deputy chief of the Political Department at the Internal Affairs Administration, the chiefs of the health care, national education, finance, prices, and social insurance sections, as well as the chairman of the oblast Potrebsoyuz, directors of trade bases were all people from the same area as Atayev.... In short, he had "his" people everywhere.

Copying Atayev, many raykom first secretaries and leaders at other levels also surrounded themselves with "their own" people. The poisonous fruit of toadying, boot-licking, and hypocrisy in the face of the "strong of this world" flourished. And, on the other side of the coin, people adopted imperious manners and overblown arrogance with regard to their "subordinates."

"We did previously talk a great deal about the serious errors in leadership and the violations of legality and the norms of party life in the oblast," Z. Tangirbergenova, chairman of Tashauz Ispolkom, stated, "but we did so behind the scenes, among ourselves, and we never raised these issues at obkom plenums or oblispolkom sessions. That is why these negative phenomena became rife. I was recently elected ispolkom chairman and immediately encountered numerous unsolved problems. There were thousands of complaints: housing shortages, frequent water supply problems, a total lack of fuel, numerous problems in trade, medicine, consumer services...."

And the same problems exist in the oblast as a whole. Large numbers of families are living in temporary structures and huts not only in Tashauz, but in many rayon centers. Housing construction was in a terrible state. Yet there were so many "new settlements" on paper! This year alone there had been reports of the commissioning of 4,000 square meters of nonexistent housing.

"The obkom and oblispolkom leadership sheltered unworthy leaders from party assessment," I. Khamrayev, lathe operator at the Ilyalinskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association Repair Enterprise, said. "Working people in our rayon were well aware of the dishonest acts and abuses committed by former Raykom First Secretary Khalov. But for a long time he was personally protected by Obkom First Secretary Atayev, which confused and dissatisfied people. Leaders like Khalov are more concerned about their personal well-being than about people. They isolated themselves from the people. That cannot continue. It is, I believe, a direct deviation from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress."

The disregard shown by the oblast leaders for people's interests and needs was angrily discussed by G. Kopaysinova, worker at the Krupskaya Sovkhoz in Tashauzskiy Rayon; K. Baydzhanova, lecturer at the republic Communist Party Central Committee; writer Kh. Durdyev; and others. And they all painted in great detail an unattractive picture of local "leaders" who were up to their eyes in deception. Snug in their well-equipped houses they neither noticed nor wanted to notice the working people's "trivial" concerns. People's faith in social justice and the possibility of learning the truth was thereby undermined.

In the last 2 years at party committee plenums in the oblast there has not been a single critical remark leveled at the obkom secretaries and section chiefs. Try to criticize, many people thought, and you would immediately be out of favor. When faced with Atayev, most obkom bureau members kept silent. Particular diligence in servility and connivance at patent deviations from the norms of party life was shown by Oblispolkom Chairman K. Mollayev, who was at the same time callous and indifferent to "ordinary" people. Obkom Secretary N. Lomov showed himself to be a politically immature and irresponsible worker engrossed in affairs involving overreporting and economic acquisition.

During the exchange of opinions natural questions arose again and again: Just why did the Tashauz leaders essentially escape criticism and control for so long? Why were those who could no longer stand the Atayev system unable to "get through" to the republic Communist Party Central Committee, its secretaries, and its section chiefs? In this regard Central Committee Secretaries V. Zhuleneve, M. Mollayeva, and K. Sakhatmuradov were criticized, as was A. Khodzhamuradov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

I. Bekiyev, chief of the Administrative Organs Section, devoted particular attention to the oblast. It was the destination for one-third of his trips and he personally selected and placed cadres. Incidentally, Bekiyev was specially recalled from vacation for the plenum--so great had been his "services" in what was discovered in Tashauz. He was warned that there would be a serious discussion about his work. Bekiyev saked for a sheet of paper. In a blink of an eye he had drawn up a statement that deserves to be quoted: "Since I have been chief of the Administrative Organs Section for a long time--since May 1975--I ask that the question of transferring me to another sphere of work be examined." Naive? But how many times had such "naivete" saved culpable workers until quite recently from investigation of their--to put it mildly--shortcomings, and even helped them to find a new position! That was what Bekiyev was hoping. He hoped in vain, times have changed. The plenum quite rightly relieved Bekiyev of his duties as section chief using the formula: "For serious shortcomings in his work...."

"The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Buro, each of its members personally, and above all I--as first secretary," S. Niyazov, first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, said from the rostrum, "are responsible for everything that has been reported to the plenum (and all kinds of negative phenomena permitted in other oblast party organizations were also mentioned--V.L.) Buro members did not always examine urgent questions with



the proper principledness. We often kept silent. We kept silent when we should have been firm. We kept silent in our desire not to spoil relations. Although we often held a different opinion in our heart of hearts we failed to openly state it at sessions. Our work lacks criticism, self-criticism, and--in certain cases--sincerity, particularly when resolving cadre questions."

For 5 solid hours without a break or pause (nobody even mentioned the standing orders) the frank and acute conversation continued, shedding the clear light of truth on who was who. Never before had the representatives of the republic's communists--and the Central Committee members and candidate members felt that was indeed what they were--spoken out so resolutely against those who call black white, failures achievements, and lies truth.

...I glanced at the Tashauz trio sitting alongside me in the hall, facing the rostrum. And it struck me that these were the very people M.S. Gorbachev was talking about in his Krasnodar speech: They understand perfectly well what restructuring is, but, realizing what its consequences will be, they do not accept it. Restructuring goes against the grain as far as they are concerned!... These are the people who would like to give less to society and take more from it. They are a cunning lot. Their main concern is to maintain old and out-moded systems and retain their privileges, even though this does not accord with our principles, laws, or morality.

Did Atayev, Mollayev, or Lomov guess how their present trip to the republic's capital would end? It seems they did not. They thought they would be re-proved, at worst there would be a reprimand, and things would continue as before.... But they will not; that was the plenum's unanimous decision.

For their blatant violations of party and state discipline, for conniving in overreporting and window-dressing, and for defrauding the state, which led to the demoralization of a number of cadres, the plenum unanimously removed B. Atayev, first secretary of Tashauz Obkom; K. Mollayev, chairman of Tashauz Oblispolkom; and N. Lomov, secretary of Tashauz Obkom, from their posts and expelled them from the CPSU.

Obkom Secretary U. Shamuratov was relieved of his duties. In carrying out ideological work, he bent over backwards to please Atayev and praise the services of his "boss." Curtailing the attempts of local newspapermen to speak out against the outrages of the oblast, he told them to praise the personality of the "first" secretary, whose portraits were published in virtually every issue of the local newspapers.

The plenum instructed Tashauz Turkmen Communist Party Obkom to examine the question of the party responsibility of Shamuratov and of V. Ilyushkin, former obkom secretary, for major errors in their work.

Frankly admitting that it will be difficult to overcome the protectionism, bribery, window-dressing, and other negative phenomena which have emerged in republic in recent years, the plenum called on communists and Komsomol members to intensify the struggle to improve the moral and psychological climate everywhere. The plenum's decisions have been received with approval by Turkmenia's communists and working people.

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CSO: 1830/121



## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### PEOPLES CONTROL GROUPS URGED TO USE FULL POTENTIAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 7 August 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial on the need for peoples control groups to fulfill their responsibilities. "The work done by certain groups, posts and peoples controllers is less than that demanded. In some places the strength of peoples control is underestimated; here they are not exploiting their possibilities to the fullest extent. The level of activity of peoples control groups at certain enterprises in Koneurgench, Dostluk, Kirov, Mary, and Krasnovodsk Rayons is low. They are not looking into matters of economic and sociocultural building and are not exerting enough influence on increasing production efficiency and raising the quality of the work done and product produced."

### RAPO PARTY MANAGEMENT CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 22 August 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial on party organizations within RAPO and their management problems. "There are instances when agroprom party committees are not working according to demands of the party. One must note some of the reasons for this: for example, 13 primary party organizations were established in TUSSR Gosagroprom's management apparatus, yet no party committee uniting these organizations has been established up to the present. Thus, it is impossible fully to mobilize communists to solve the important problems which arise." The editorial adds that "earlier psychological barriers between agroprom sections have still not been completely overcome."

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CSO: 1830/107

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

**FIRST SECRETARY APPOINTED**--A plenum of the Tashauz Party Obkom was held today. It examined the question of the results of the plenum of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, and the tasks of the oblast party organization concerned with strengthening party and state discipline, intensifying the struggle against bribery, statistical exaggeration and cheating the state. An organizational matter was examined at the plenum. Khodzhaev, who worked as chairman of the Ashkhabad Oblispolkom, was elected first secretary of the Tashauz party obkom in place of Atayev, who was removed from his post and expelled from the party. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Oct 86 LD]

**TSELINOGRAD FIRST SECRETARY PROFILED**--Alma-Ata, 23 Oct (TASS)--TASS correspondent Omurbek Yerkimbayev reports: There is now more precision and organization in the work of the obkom. Isn't this evidence of the new leader's traits, said some following the election of Andrey Braun to the position of first secretary of Tselinograd Obkom in Kazakhstan. However, there is hardly any basis to attribute the changes in leadership style of the obkom to the fact that it is now headed by a German. Rather, the changes reflect the restructuring that is going on throughout the country in practically every sphere. As far as national characteristics are concerned, of course they make their mark, but more on family traditions, Braun thinks. "Andrey was the youngest in a large family of a German peasant who lived in the Ukraine in pre-war years. Along with other factors, he was educated by the verses of great German poets. They, said Braun, "taught honesty, kindness and respect for work," and in this way helped him in his work as well as in socializing with people. In Kazakhstan, Andrey became a radio technician. He then headed the rayon agricultural directorate. The young leader made a good impression and gained popularity among the people. He was selected as first secretary of the raykom and later as chairman of Tselinograd Oblispolkom. Now, Andrey Braun is the head of the obkom. [Excerpts] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1129 GMT 23 Oct 86 LD]

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CSO: 1830/102

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

SOVIET TV PERMITS EXPRESSION OF CONTROVERSIAL VIEWS

Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian 30 Sep-6 Oct 86 p 6

[Interview with Svetlana Zhiltsova, announcer for Central Television: "Television Broadcasting Through the Eyes of an Announcer;" time and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] Today it is difficult to imagine that some 25-30 years ago far from all Soviet families had a television. We appreciate and like television, and this is why we analyze it so frequently and with such interest.

Today, Central Television, like the country as a whole, is undergoing restructuring. But the speed at which this is proceeding is not always what we would like to see. Readers of "ARGUMENTY I FAKTY" have also written to us about this.

But what do television people think about this restructuring? How do they, who can observe this work "from inside," evaluate it? These were the questions with which we started our discussion with Svetlana Zhiltsova, announcer for Central Television.

[Answer] Everything cannot be completely restructured in a short period of time. You must be a realist; after all, a great deal here depends on our psychology, our professionalism, and on our knowledge of life. I think that our sociological service and the letters from viewers must give television some help here. It is a paradox -- the flow of letters and comments has increased, even as virtually everyone acknowledges that television programs have gotten more interesting to watch.

In my view, more programs which permit contemplation have begun to appear. For example, I like programs about interesting people. I really liked the interviews with academicians Likhachev and Piotrovskiy, with the writer Pikul, the educator Ilyin, and a number of others.

I take pleasure in watching the "telebridges" programs, and admire the mastery with which V. Pozner conducts them. A number of interesting programs for

young people have begun to appear, for example, "Peace and Youth," and "12th Floor." I like the boldness and originality of certain episodes. Even controversial, sensitive parts are not "cut out," as they used to be quite recently, but are presented to the viewers so they can decide for themselves.

[Question] And what comments would you make about entertainment programs?

[Answer] Well here we haven't done as good a job. We have too few, inexorably few, entertainment programs, which are also done tastefully, which, you might say, not only give the "brain a rest," but also offer food for thought. Moreover, age has to be considered when such programs are planned. After all, programs which young people like may not be acceptable entertainment for their parents, and still less to their grandmothers and grandfathers. And yet we are still developing programs for the "average" viewer. But we don't have any "average" viewers, not at all.

It seems to me that we have to be bolder in our entertainment programs for young people. They like "hard rock" -- well, let them listen, [but] naturally to its best representatives. In many socialist countries I have visited, this is what they do. We have to have more confidence when we address our young people these days -- they are wise and intellectually mature, they understand what is good and what is bad.

[Question] Svetlana Alekseyevna, you were the hostess of all the KVN [Club for the High-spirited and Quick-witted] programs of past years, and in KVN-86, which we saw recently, you were a member of the jury. What do you, as an expert in this area, think of KVN in general and KVN-86 in particular?

[Answer] First let me talk about the "club" of past years. Yes, this was one of the most brilliant, best programs on our television. The programs of the 1960s had it all -- sparkling humor, caustic sarcasm, talented sketches, improvisations.

But gradually they began to get "whitewashed" and, in addition to the rough spots which are certain to occur in programs like this, they began to edit out the wit, the impartial satire. In short, they began to throw the baby out with the bath water. And the interest of both the viewers and participants in KVN began to decline...

What can I say about KVN-86? I was very pleased when I found out they were going to resurrect this television game, since KVN was a personal favorite of mine. But it seems to me that, nonetheless, this program was a test, although it contained a good deal of wit, clever skits, and even pointed satire.

In my opinion, the fact that there was no host who could hold the whole thing together and act as a connecting link was a shortcoming. There was too little improvisation. I also felt that the fact that the jury was not present in the studio was a minus. I would say that there was a total lack of fans, there were only viewers. The competitiveness of KVN disappears without fans.

In the old days, you remember, we even organized fan competitions, which earned points for the team. If I were to state my attitude to KVN-86 in a few words, I would say that I am for KVN, but believe that it will survive and be loved only when it becomes better than it was before. After all we have changed with the times, and what set a standard 20 years ago no longer suits us.

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CSO: 1800/71



MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

RESTRICTIONS ON NEWSPAPERS, JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTIONS EASED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "The Subscription Has Begun"]

[Text] Subscription for newspapers and journals for 1987 is now open. Party, trade union and komsomol organizations, as well as Soyuzpechat collectives and the postal service prepared in advance for this great and important operation which will continue until November. Doors of nearly 400,000 subscription processing centers opened; assistance councils under party committees for distribution of periodical publications and 1,348,000 public press distribution agents are gearing up their activity.

In the majority of families, the issue of which newspapers and journals to have in the home has probably already been settled. Selection opportunities have expanded. As we know, one can freely subscribe to central newspapers. Restrictions on all republic, kray, oblast and city newspapers and local radio and television programs have also been lifted. The press run of the journals NAUKA I ZHIZN, RADIO, TEKHNIKA-MOLODEZHI, and YUNOST is no longer restricted. The press run of subscription supplements to the OGONEK journal is being doubled. People of various nationalities work in many regions of the country. They have the opportunity to order a subscription to newspapers and journals in their native language at an address in the area where they live.

All this is evidence of how the task set by the 27th CPSU Congress to more fully satisfy the population's needs for periodicals and artistic literature is being implemented.

The selection of the newspaper or journal which each of us would like to receive depends on many factors. Professional needs and a sort of social mission have a say here, as do family concerns connected with bringing up children and managing a household... But the main factor is to what extent the publication's content reflects the demands of the times; does it keep abreast with life; are there answers to disturbing questions in it? When readers reflect on the work of the mass information media in their letters, they single out newspapers and journals which give a vivid account of the best experience, print in-depth material on issues of the day, raise serious, socially significant problems, oppose negative phenomena relentlessly and give the news on a broad scale and truthfully.

The June CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted that it is especially important now that our press catch the seeds of the new, the advanced, which has been engendered by the reorganization in all spheres of life and help these to become the property of all. It is no secret that by no means all local newspapers please their subscribers with their development of current topics, nor do they sharply criticize shortcomings and oversights. Frankly speaking, the prestige of such publications is not great. And only serious work by the editorial staff which takes into account the readers' collective opinion and the improvement in the activism of their publications, efficiency and literary level can raise it. Much depends here on the position of the party committee, their support of principal publications and help to journalists. As it improves its methods, so does the press. A newspaper reflects, like a mirror, the style and methods of party committee work and the leadership level of economic and cultural building.

The subscription campaign is a crucial test in the distribution of periodical publications for those in the news and information field and their volunteer assistants. Special concern must be shown for rural residents and those who exploit the riches of the Urals, Siberia, and Far East and the Far North, as well as for sailors, ocean fishermen, teachers, participants in the Great Patriotic War, servicemen and those who take part in carrying out international duty. Public press distribution agents are eagerly awaited in the field, on the farm, at the shop and in the brigade.

Some restrictions on the press run of a number of journals and their literary and cultural supplements are being retained for the time being. Taking this into account, it's necessary to see that publications with quotas go to workers' collectives first of all, and that they don't accumulate en masse in oblast, rayon and city institutions, as sometimes happen.

It's not good when bureaucratism and a formal approach become apparent in any work. But they are absolutely intolerable if the question is the satisfaction of spiritual needs. Errors in the subscription system happen because of poor knowledge of conditions and regulations. Hence, we have instances of groundless cancellation of subscriptions on unrestricted publications, discontinuation of subscriptions earlier than the established expiration date, and incorrect forwarding of newspapers and journals. Furthermore, complaints and petitions are sometimes considered in a careless manner on the local level and people are forced to turn to higher levels of authority.

The main principle of a subscription is its voluntary nature. But this doesn't mean that party organizations, assistance councils and public distribution agents must abandon propaganda, advertisements of publications, and first and foremost, party publications. On the contrary, sensible advice is simply quite necessary. And for this, press distribution agents themselves must also know the features, merit and subject of newspapers and journals better.

What frequently comes to light? Here is what a young communist writes in PRAVDA; he complains that the trade union newspaper he receives deals sparingly with the life of primary party organizations. And for me, as a communist and propagandist, it is impossible to manage without such materials. This opinion is correct; but the complaints to the particular newspaper that he subscribes to are unjust. The public distribution agent should have

explained to this subscriber that one should, of course, look in a party publication for an exposition of intraparty work experience.

In August subscriptions to the periodical press are accepted from institutions. Checks indicate that losses on these type of subscriptions are unjustifiably increasing. We must, more decisively, stop attempts to obtain, with state and public funds, publications which do not conform to the profile of particular enterprises, institutions or organizations.

These days, it is necessary once again to analyze and take measures to improve the system for forwarding and delivering printed matter. The mailman's sack is noticeably heavier, since every family now receives about six periodical publications. However, the work of those in the news and information field is poorly mechanized and brigade forms of organization are timidly introduced. There is no evidence of proper initiative even in delivering mail to retirees, housewives, students and school children.

The organization of retail sales of periodicals arouses serious criticism. Complaints come from resort cities, railway and Aeroflot passengers. The work schedule of "Soyuzpechat" shops and kiosks is still not convenient for customers everywhere. Thus up to now, there has not been a single kiosk in Rovno operating on an expanded schedule in order to serve readers during morning and evening hours which are more convenient for them.

The Soviet press is a powerful medium for ideological education of the masses and formation of public opinion. Daily acquaintance with her current publications by millions of readers promotes the further activation of workers in the struggle for the acceleration of the social and economic development of the country and the fulfillment of the five-year plans.

12976/12828

CSO: 1800/382

## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### KAZAKHS PLANNING ONE-VOLUME EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 25 July 1986 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by Sh. Sarybayev, deputy director of the Linguistic Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "A One-Volume Explanatory Dictionary." The article announces plans--in response to considerable popular demand--to produce a one-volume (60,000-word) Kazakh explanatory dictionary based upon Ozhegov's "Slovar russkogo yazyka" [Dictionary of the Russian Language]. The new dictionary, which will basically be a one-volume dictionary of convenience for general use, will also make up for deficiencies in the recently completed 10-volume dictionary--the "Qazaq tusindirme sozdigi" [Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh Language]. /6662

### SHORTCOMINGS NOTED IN TEXTBOOK PRINTING, DISTRIBUTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 3 August 1986 carries on page 1 a 500-word unsigned report on a meeting of the college of the TUSSR Ministry of Education at which "general dissatisfaction" with the printing of textbooks was expressed. In addition, "a number of school books which have been printed have not yet been distributed due to a mistake by the trade organizations. Another shortcoming is the small number printed of some textbooks. Certain methodological aids have also not yet been printed. These and similar shortcomings were strongly criticized by the college of the TUSSR Ministry of Education."

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CSO: 2830/208

## HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

### VARIOUS EXPLANATIONS FOR 1916 KAZAKH UPRISING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 27 July 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by Docent and Candidate in Historical Sciences A. Takenov, titled "A Wavering in the Torgay Region." The article reviews the 1916 Kazakh uprising which, in Takenov's view, had a strong class character since Kazakh bays, the bourgeoisie Kazakh intelligentsia, and the princes made common cause against poor rural Kazakhs and a growing urban Kazakh work force. Although Takenov does see Russian colonialism in the steppe as one primary cause of the revolt, he downgrades the anti-Russian character of the movement, noting cooperation in many cases between Russian and Kazakh revolutionaries. There were, for example, Takenov claims, active contacts between the Kazakh revolutionaries and Bolsheviks and other Russian revolutionary leaders in Petrograd, while Bolsheviks and other all-Russian revolutionary groups played a direct role in carrying out the Kazakh uprising itself.

Another point made by Takenov is that it is a mistake to regard the 1916 uprising as something totally separate from the events of 1917. Hostilities in Kazakhstan, he shows, continued well into 1917 and some of the same persons fought in both the 1916 and 1917 uprisings. /6662

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata IZVESTIYA AKADEMENII NAUK KAZAKHSKOY SSR, SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYK NAUK in Russian and Kazakh No 3, March-April 1986, carries on pages 36-41 a Kazakh-language article by S.S. Nawryzbayev titled "From the History of the 1916 National Liberation Movement of Southern Kazakhstan Workers." The article reviews the background and history of the 1916 Kazakh uprising discussing, among other things, the long- and short-term causes of the revolt. These included, according to Nawryzbayev, Russian expropriation of Kazakh land, and their colonization of the steppe, something which had been going on long before World War I, the immediate circumstance for the outbreak of rebellion.

Although stressing the 1916 uprising as part of the process leading to 1917--Nawryzbayev notes the participation of a new Kazakh urban intelligentsia in particular to make this point--the author also records "reactionary," feudal-religious aspects of the rebellion. Also noted are the excesses of inexperienced revolutionary armies.



[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 18 July 1986 carries on pages 2-3 a 1,600-word article by Doctor of Historical Sciences and KaSSR state prize laureate K. Nurpeyisov titled "A struggle Along the Road to Freedom." The article chronicles and reevaluates the 1916 Kazakh uprising and the circumstances leading up to it. The uprising--occasioned, in Nurpeyisov's views, by pressures occasioned by the World War I, including high prices for necessities of life and forced conscription of Kazakhs and others from Kazakhstan to serve in front line labor brigades--is treated as one of the events leading directly to the 1917 Great October Socialist Revolution. In their 1916 uprising, Kazakh workers are said to have expressed their solidarity with a larger, all-Russian movement under the leadership of Lenin. The issue of Russian colonization of Kazakhstan is not discussed by Nurpeyisov but the multiethnic character of the 1916 movement--including Russian participation--is repeatedly stressed. /6662

CSO: 1830/128

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

NEW SERIES ON MARXISM-LENINISM PRODUCED

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI in Russian Number 5, September-October 1986 (signed to press 11 August 1986), carries on pages 219-220 a 100-word item which notes issuance of the first book in the serial publication "Istoriya marksizma-leninizma" ["The History of Marxism-Leninism"] (Moscow, Politizdat, 1986). This first book covers the early work of K. Marx and F. Engels through the time of the Paris Commune. "The history of Marxism-Leninism is examined as an integral process of development of its component parts--philosophy, dialectical and historical materialism, proletarian political economy, and scientific socialism--in their unity and mutual dependence."

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RELIGION

IMPORTANCE OF YOUTH ATHEIST EDUCATION STRESSED

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Lipetsk Obkom Secretary Raisa Yegorovna Zlobina: "Good by Name"]

[Excerpts] How does one begin to educate atheists who are able to stand up for their point of view in honorable, frank dispute with those who have been led astray and are on the clergy's leash? This is discussed by Raisa Yegorovna Zlobina, secretary of the Lipetsk CPSU Obkom.

This question of the education of atheists is not as easy as it might seem at first glance. And this question can scarcely be answered with a single word. In this endeavor, it is important not to omit a single link of quite a long chain. And the first link, in my opinion, has been and remains the internalization of the culture of man himself, that is, the sum total of his knowledge, which allows him to derive the correct world view on the basis of scientific data.

It is not surprising that the education of atheists, I mean here active atheists, begins while they are still in elementary school, technical-vocational schools, specialized secondary schools, or institutes. I could cite the number of societies, lecture agencies, film lecture series, peoples' universities, and programs which are intimately linked with atheism. But quantitative information is far from being the most important factor in atheist education.

We are attempting to avoid mere mechanical increases in the number of measures being taken, but instead are concentrating on in-depth analysis and on creating a world view consistent with the knowledge that we offer.

The effectiveness of atheistic propaganda depends not merely on its scientific approach, but, first and foremost, on how concrete and specific it is. Without knowledge of the actual religious circumstances in a given locality, in a given group of people, what the people live by, what they are attracted by -- it is difficult to rely on success in creating timely opposition to an alien ideological trend.

At first glance it would not seem to be very significant that young people have begun to appear on the streets of our settlement (you might not even notice them in the crush) sporting two "figure eights" on their shirts, and some of them also have crosses hanging from their necks. An atheist will immediately understand where this "fashion" came from. In 1988, the Russian orthodox church will celebrate its millennium, and it is being "helped" in this celebration by Western ideological centers. In other words, some enthusiast has been found eager to warm his hands at the church's "jubilee." And who is wearing these "ecclesiastical" T-shirts? You guessed it, these same young "neutrals," who don't care what they put on -- jeans with American symbolism or jerseys with this strange number. But we do care what the young fellow of Lipets or Elets is wearing. We want to find the path to his heart and his mind, to channel his ethical and spiritual powers onto a surer path. This is why this question was considered in detail by the CPSU Obkom.

The approach of the anniversary date is also reflected in the content of the church's sermons. With ever increasing frequency, the priests speak to their parishioners of the benefits of Christian dogma, of the "historical merits" of Russian orthodoxy. Even beyond the walls of the church, the priests are showing increased activism, and are seeking out informal contacts with youth. One priest does not think it beneath him to play soccer with the neighborhood kids, and another offers to inscribe the names of the villagers' relatives who died in the Great Patriotic War in gold in the church.

How should one react to such increased activism on the part of representatives of the clergy? Unfortunately, not all young people are able to find the right answer to this question. And so their older comrades, the communists and propagandists, come to their aid.

The residents of the village where the "enterprising" pastor lives refused point-blank to "immortalize" the memory of the war dead through inscriptions in the church. After all, the majority of those who did not return from the war were not religious people, and at the front they fought not for the orthodox faith, but for Soviet Russia. Not the gold leaf of the church, but the hearts of the surviving villagers will immortalize the memory of these heroic countrymen.

The past does not disappear without a trace. Historical memory is closely linked with the atheist education of the youth.

Yes, atheist and ethical education are inseparable. To react to another's misfortune as your own, to understand another person, to know how to sympathize with him, to be able, as V. A. Sukhomlinskiy once said, "to sense the person" -- all this seems to me to be the major theme of atheist educational work with children and adolescents.

Lectures, evenings of questions and answers, readers' conferences -- all these are the traditional forms of atheist propaganda.

I remember a story published in the oblast newspaper. In her despair over her parents' separation, Svetlana felt herself all alone and then turned to religion, to a sect. The girl had become so alienated from the "world" that

she rejected the arguments of her own father and the good advice of her comrades at work.

Today, the individualized approach to education has become the leading approach in all our educational efforts. This is especially evident in our work with believers. Here what is important is not only a substantive reasoned argument on one or another point of dogma, but, and this is the main thing, stress on the "worldly" interests which all people, even believers, have. As was emphasized in the new edition of the CPSU Program adopted at the 27th Party Congress, the true path to overcoming religious prejudices is an increase in the activism of the people at work and in society, their education, and the creation and broad dissemination of new Soviet rituals.

In recent years, the creative use of such new rituals in our oblast has led to a stable trend for religious rituals to decrease. For example, the number of christenings has decreased by almost 5 percent in 3 years.

Of course, the effectiveness of our efforts is not demonstrated through curtailment of the number of christenings and church weddings alone. The main demonstration lies in the growth in communist consciousness, in labor and social activism, and in the atheistic convictions of the young generation.

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CSO:1800/91



## CULTURE

### PRAVDA EDITORIAL DESCRIBES NEW CULTURAL EMPHASIS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Artist and Life"]

[Text] To create the optimum conditions for revealing the creative abilities of the Soviet people and to make their lives spiritually rich and multifaceted -- this is the main goal of the cultural policy of our party, as emphasized in the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress. In the resolution ratified by this congress, a major role is assigned to the fine arts -- an important component of our multinational socialist culture. The best works of our fatherland's painting, sculpture, and drawing have entered the golden fund containing the artistic annals of achievements of labor and feats on the battlefield, and have made a worthy contribution to the progressive art of the world.

The masters of chisel and brush greeted the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Measures to Further Develop the Fine Arts and to Increase Their Role in the Communist Education of the Workers" with deep interest. This decree answers many questions which have been troubling them. This decree is concerned with strengthening the ties between the fine arts and architecture and the practice of communist construction, with combining the efforts of cultural agencies and institutions and creative unions to achieve unity for true creative activity, with improving the organization of exhibitions as one of the most effective forms of propaganda on the achievements of Soviet art, with depicting what is new in our lives in a way that is both true and worthy of the highest type of art, and with definitively identifying factors hindering progress. The decree stipulates a whole series of radical measures to enhance the resources and facilities made available to the fine arts and also to improve material incentives for creativity on the part of artists and workers in institutions devoted to fine arts and architecture.

Without a doubt, the resolutions adopted will facilitate adherence to high professional standards, responsibility and social activism in the creative environment. The novelty, scope and complexity of the tasks facing our country and the ideological conflict which is growing more intense in today's world requires artists to display intolerance of the still-existing manifestations of an indiscriminating world outlook, triviality of subject matter, and philistine narrow-mindedness. Improvement in the performance of

the creative unions and their local organizations will also be facilitated by further democratization of their operation, and assimilation of the principles of openness, criticism, and self-criticism.

Broad scope is being opened up for art criticism and art theory which, under these new conditions, must study more deeply, propagandize in favor of the achievements of socialist realism more steadfastly, show intransigence with regard to manifestations of drabness and lack of ideological content, actively oppose bourgeois aesthetic tenets, and carry on multifaceted work to enrich our workers' knowledge of fine arts and engender wholesome artistic tastes. The USSR Artists Union and the USSR Academy of Arts must improve their guidance of their publishing organs so as to continually increase their influence on the creative process and to make them passionate propagandists of the attainments of the fine arts, actively supporting gifted works and giving timely encouragement to young talents.

We attach much importance to work with creative young people. Young artists and architects participate in exhibitions and are sent on tours as creative ambassadors. The gold, silver, and bronze medals for the best graduation project of students graduating from the art VUZes [Higher Educational Institutions] which are conferred by the institute of the USSR Academy of Arts are a great incentive. All these measures are designed to facilitate the creation of young artists from whom we can expect talented works, in both the civic and the creative sense, be they paintings or sculptures, architectural drawings or the original developments of designers.

We have mandated an extensive program for improving the training of artists and architects in middle and higher educational institutions, and the teaching of fine arts in non-specialized schools. In this endeavor, the USSR Academy of Arts has been assigned to coordinate scientific research on the most pressing problems of theory and practice within Soviet multinational fine arts and its synthesis with architecture, as well as to provide methodological guidance for the training of artistic work forces throughout the country. The artistic community has placed great hopes on the creations of the Siberian-Far Eastern Department of the USSR Academy of Arts in Krasnoyarsk, and on the establishment there of academic creative studios for painting, sculpture, drawing, and the synthesis of fine arts and architecture, and of an artistic institute with an associated secondary school. These measures, and the opening of an essentially new Institute of Painting, Sculpture and the Teaching of Art in Moscow, and the planned more systematic special purpose training of specialists in the USSR Ministry of Culture art VUZes should facilitate the rational distribution of artistic work forces throughout the country as a whole.

A procedure has been defined whereby competitions will be held to select designs for memorials and monuments of nationwide significance, as well as for important architectural groupings, buildings and facilities in Moscow, Leningrad, and the capitals of the Union republics and other major cities of the country. It is essential that this important procedure become an integral part both of longterm planning for propaganda through monuments and of the solution of immediate problems in city planning.

A great deal of attention is being devoted to problems of preserving and restoring historic, cultural and architectural monuments which are of major importance for the patriotic education of the Soviet people. Substantial financial and material resources have been allocated to such repair and restoration. Soviet artists, architects, and all involved in working in culture are expected to take a vital and active role in this endeavor of nationwide importance.

In order for everything which has been stipulated in the plan to become a reality, a great deal of serious work will be required. Psychological restructuring is needed for the most effective answer to the organizational and creative questions, posed by the decrees of the 27th Party Congress with regard to literature and art. We must remember that today (as at any time) cultural construction needs people who are committed, and know how to work actively with a high degree of professional expertise, and to adopt a truly innovative attitude to this endeavor.

Every member of a creative union, every member of the staff of cultural agencies, no matter how modest his role in the artistic process, is called upon to make his contribution to the development of multinational Soviet fine arts and architecture. This will be a worthy response to the party's and government's concern about those involved in Soviet culture and about the full satisfaction of the spiritual needs of the Soviet people.

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## CULTURE

### ZAYTSEV NOTES EIGHT REPUBLICS CHOSEN FOR NEW THEATER EXPERIMENT

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Aug 86 p 2

[Interview with USSR First Deputy Minister of Culture Ye. V. Zaytsev by TASS correspondent L. Bernaskoni: "Great Hopes for the Theater;" date and place of interview not specified.]

[Text] The theater is justly called the mirror of life, with the mission of reflecting the times in all their multiplicity, drama, and greatness. But the theater has another mission as well: that of actively intervening in life by contributing to the moral education of the people and influencing the spiritual climate of society. This is particularly important today, when we are at a major turning-point in history.

"The theater is involved in the most direct way in the process of renewal and restructuring," said USSR First Deputy Minister of Culture Ye. V. Zaytsev in a talk with TASS correspondent L. Bernaskoni. "A demonstration of this was the just-ended 1986 season which delighted us with new and interesting works. The performance by the Soviet Army Central Theater of 'The Article,' based on a play by R. Solntsev, stirred people up and made them think about life. The problem play by V. Udam, 'Responsibility,' which was performed simultaneously on a number of stages in Estonia, stimulated keen discussions. This era of change was reflected in new works by the Moscow Art Theatre, the Little [Malyy] Theater, the Leningrad Bolshoy Dramatic Theater, and the Moscow Theater imeni Leninskiy Komsomol. The civic-mindedness and contemporary social and political themes of our art take on special significance, demonstrating the maturity of our dramatic art and theater, acting as a kind of tuning-fork for their creative innovations.

"All the same, we have not yet experienced a radical turning-point in the theater's perception of reality. What do the playgoers get from the performance of 'Supreme Court Judge' by A. Vaksberg at the Moscow Theater imeni N. Gogol, or 'Entrance Hall' by S. Kokovkin at the Theater imeni Mossovet, or 'Yeniseysk Encounters' in the Theater imeni Ye. Vakhtangov or 'Aliya' by A. Tarazi at the Turgayskiy Theater in Kazakhstan, or 'Railroad' by Ye. Yernshakyan at the Yerevan Young People's Theater, or unfortunately, many additional examples?



"The themes of creative labor, the party's constructive struggle for the purity of our lives and for the affirmation of the moral ideals and genuine values of socialism have not been convincingly reflected on the stage. And yet by merely posing these problems and solving them through art, the theater could become one of the most essential factors in social and economic acceleration.

"Today there is much which is disturbing in the way the theatre is run. The decrease in the artistic quality of productions and in the professional caliber of performances has discredited the art [of the theater] in the eyes of the audience. The problem of bringing representatives of the working class and youths into the theater is urgent. The statistics alert us to the existence of a problem: only seven percent of our audiences are laborers. The contacts between the theaters and playwrights are weak. The way theatrical matters are managed does not stimulate creative activism. The times demand restructuring -- we must begin to move, it is time to get underway.

"In response to a proposal by the theatrical community supported by the CPSU Central Committee, it has been decided to conduct a wide-ranging, multifaceted experiment directed at raising the effectiveness of the way the theater is run. This experiment will begin on 1 January 1987, but the first steps have already been taken," said Ye. V. Zaytsev. "A new procedure for determining the composition of theater companies, involving periodic reevaluation of their performance, has been instituted. This procedure creates a good basis for recognizing talent, and developing the initiative and activism of all members of the company. The economic power the theaters will have in their dealings with authors have been expanded significantly -- this opens up real potential for the theaters to involve new talents in writing plays. The resolution creating the Moscow Theater of Friendship Among Peoples was an important political act. Our task, even this year, is to perform the necessary preliminary work so that regular showing of works by theater groups across the nation can begin by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Soviet multinational drama, which speaks in 50 tongues, is a truly unique phenomenon in world culture. And we are confident that the Theater of Friendship Among Peoples will give new impetus to its further development and will actively facilitate enhanced communication and mutual enrichment among the fraternal cultures of our country.

"In conducting this experiment, we have placed great hopes on the Union of Theatrical Societies, which will have its next regular congress in December of this year.

"The corner-stone of this work will be a new kind of expansion of the rights and autonomy of the theaters. This applies to selection of the repertory, which has been delegated to the artistic council and the management of the theater. Speaking figuratively, the "OTK" [External Quality Control Agency] has been eliminated as an intermediary between the theater company and the audience, and the theater will now issue its own "seal of quality." This is a great trust, and also an enormous responsibility, and is being shouldered, primarily, by the artistic council which selects the artists for the theater's company.

"One of the essential components of the experiment will be the radical restructuring of the economic resources available to the theaters and of management methods. Without boring you with complicated calculations, let me note that the number of plan indicators are being reduced to three, which will be set for the theaters by the organizations to which they report. The state subsidy will be stabilized and its use will be left completely to the discretion of the theater. The price setting system will also become more flexible, which should have a significant influence on increasing revenues: under the conditions of the experiment, the theatres will have the right to add to or discount ticket prices at their discretion. The plan stipulates the formation of a creative-production fund and an incentive fund. The bonus system -- up to 50 percent of salary for active creative and productive activity -- should have a beneficial effect on the growth of professional competence. In a word, the economic methods of management will increase each person's responsibility for the final results.

Naturally, the experiment also calls for reorganization of the cultural agencies. Instead of the authoritarian scoldings or prohibitions, undemocratic rule and arbitrary decisions, which, why try to hide it, have been the foundation of "interactions" until now, expert advice, reasoned arguments, substantive criticism, and constructive creative suggestions will form the basis for our partnership. In our view, the introduction of performance evaluations of the theater managers will also facilitate matters.

At the present time, there are 630 theater companies in our country. Over a 2-year period, 69 of them from 8 Union republics will participate directly in the experiment. But it has been decided to introduce components of the new operating procedures everywhere. Once they have demonstrated their worth, the procedures and methods will become the property of all Soviet theaters. An organizing and supervisory committee will be established at the USSR Ministry of Culture to implement the strategy and tactics of the experiment and to gain valuable expertise.

Before beginning the experiment, a theater must develop its ideological/aesthetic and social program. Even at this early stage, it is important to assign each one his task and his place, so as to make maximal use of creative potential. This program must be reviewed by the theater's company. Only with their support can we count on success.

As we approach the restructuring of the theater, we understand very well that no administrative or economic transformation is an end unto itself. Our higher order goal is to raise the ideological and artistic level of theater arts and to qualitatively improve the way the theater is run. And this means making the theater a reliable aid to the party in its tasks of shaping the citizens of socialist society and promoting progress.

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CULTURE

ZILBERSHTEYN DESCRIBES RUSSIAN THEATER ART COLLECTED ABROAD

Moscow OGONEK in Russian No 36, 37, 1986

[Article by I. S. Zilbershteyn, doctor of art studies and recipient of the USSR State Prize: "A Matter of Life Itself: The Best Foreign Collection of Russian Theater Art"]

[No 36, pp 8-9]

[Text]

I

In France, Sweden, the United States and England there existed until quite recent years highly interesting collections covering various aspects of the art, intellectual life and even military history of our country in its prerevolutionary period. Space does not permit detailed description of all these collections, however I will briefly describe several of them.

Russian collections were assembled in France over a period of many decades. Yet the fate of the overwhelming majority of them is most lamentable. There follows some information on this subject.

The best postrevolutionary collection of Russian works of art in Paris belonged to A. A. Popov, the owner of an antique store on the Rue Faubourg-St. Honoré, opposite the French presidential palace. A. A. Popov was a zealous collector, and his collection was so rich that its description was written by Aleksandr Benois. Represented in this collection were works by the best artists of the period extending from the 18th century to the beginning of the 20th century. It contained, for instance, Borovikovskiy's 1806 portrait of P. M. Bestuzheva, the mother of four Decembrists. Not only were Popov's love for Russian culture and his tremendous interest in our history never extinguished, they became a genuine passion which led him to study Russian fine arts in depth. And since Popov was a truly gifted individual -- as a rule he mastered to perfection any subject to which he turned his attention -- soon Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, a man who in his youth had had scant interest in the arts -- became one of Paris' greatest antiquarians and connoisseurs of Russian fine arts. For example, Popov had merely to pick up a plate which its owner claimed to be porcelain from the time of Czarina Elizabeth, kept in his family for 150 years, and examine it carefully before returning it to its owner with a courteous smile: "I would advise you, kind sir, to feel free to eat soup or

borshcht from this plate, since it has no other value: it is a replica manufactured in Wiesbaden about 10 or 12 years ago." And with particular politeness he would go on to explain to the owner of the unfortunate plate that after 1917, when many famous art works were being brought out of Russia, old Russian porcelain came to be highly valued by foreign collectors, and facsimiles of it began to be produced.

In 1939 there appeared in one of the Parisian periodicals a note which reported the following: "The Duchess of Windsor is very interested in anything Russian, and in Russian antiques in particular. Recently she told an English journalist that she knew 'very strange Russian people.' They have an antique shop on the Rue Faubourg-Honoré, just across the street from the presidential palace. I visit it often. But what strange merchants these are! They are collectors, and they take the best items home and then do not wish to part with them."

"The reader will recognize in this portrayal the famous collector Popov, whose porcelain, paintings and furniture did so much to ensure the success of last year's Pushkin exhibit."

After A. A. Popov's death his widow, B. Ye. Popova, became the owner of his collection and antique store. When I first arrived in Paris, I asked her to turn over to our museums some works by Russian masters, and these were sent to the Tretyakov Gallery and the A. S. Pushkin Museum on Kropotkinskaya Street.

During my following visit to Paris I once again approached B. Ye. Popova with the same request, and at first she acquiesced and even selected several paintings, watercolors and sketches. But later she refused to carry out my request, citing the opinion of store manager Andrey Barush. Then I explained to her that he was an adventurer who preyed upon old women and who had but one objective: to gain control over Popova and take all her possessions. He soon achieved this goal: after sending B. Ye. Popova off to a suburban hospital, where she died soon after, he was able through all sort of untruths to take possession of everything which had belonged to Popov. However, within two years Barush himself died. One can scarcely imagine how many Russian paintings, albums with sketches by the great masters of the last century, priceless porcelain, interesting dairies of her late husband, his correspondence and what a library B. Ye. Popova had! What has happened to all of it?! Yet A. A. Popov had repeatedly told friends about his dream of returning everything which he had collected over a period of more than 50 years to his homeland.

A number of other Russian collections which have been discovered in Paris in recent years have also suffered a sad fate.

Artist and restorer I. K. Kraytor, who was on close terms with Repin, Korovin and Shalyapin, lived in Paris for 35 years. An outstanding connoisseur of Russian and foreign paintings, Kraytor assembled a good collection of pictures which he dreamed of sending back to his homeland, to Moscow, where members of his family lived. In 1957 he died unexpectedly in Paris. And since Ivan Kondratyevich lived alone, the usual fate in such cases befell his collection as well: many first-class canvases disappeared.



Something similarly tragic happened to another Paris collector, I. S. Gurvich, a regular at the Paris auctions. He lived alone on the fifth floor of an old building without an elevator and, already being of an advanced age, had difficulty climbing the stairs. It was on those stairs that he died suddenly. Although his apartment was soon sealed off, the notary public did not know that it had a second entrance, through a back stairway. This made it possible for burglars to carry off all the most valuable pieces from I. S. Gurvich's collection, which had taken decades to assemble. And I was not surprised when, arriving in those parts soon after I. S. Gurvich's death, I saw a book by Alexandr Benois with an inscription dedicated to I. S. Gurvich on sale in the store of bookseller Claude [Gerain].

Twenty years ago in Paris I had the opportunity to visit the home of F. F. Yusupov, where I looked at several notable works by Russian painters. These included Venetsianov's painting entitled "A Peasant Family," and a portrait of F. F. Yusupov, Sr., painted by Valentin Serov. The following year Feliks Feliksovich, Jr. died. Soon afterwards his wife also passed away. And their only daughter sold all the works of art which had belonged to her parents.

An unforgettable impression remained with me after my visits to the home of V. A. Verlin, a Paris collector of antique Russian porcelain. Suffice it to say that his collection contained over 80 pieces of porcelain from the era of Czarina Elizabeth and approximately 150 pieces of Russian porcelain from the earliest periods, including some Russian porcelain works reflecting the Patriotic War of 1812. As a superb connoisseur of old Russian porcelain, he did not miss a single auction in Paris or London where such items were to be sold, with catalogues of the items to be auctioned being sent out to collectors and antiquarians one or two months in advance. Vladimir Aleksandrovich's collection also contained more than 60 old Russian miniatures, some of which were the work of the best Russian artists. It is sad to say that the fate of V. A. Verlin's remarkable collection was no different from that of many other collections of relics from our culture which have been assembled in France.

The well-known Paris collector S. A. Belits for many years collected works by the "itinerants," Repin and Surikov in particular. Incidentally, in the hands of various collectors in Paris I counted no less than 15 studies by Surikov for his famous canvases. Belits' collection has disappeared without a trace; there does not even exist an annotated list of its contents.

There you have, in the briefest possible form, a few facts concerning several works of Russian art owned by "Russian Parisians."

Beginning in distant prerevolutionary times, works of antique foreign fine arts, ancient icons and the works by our outstanding artists of the 18th and 19th centuries, unique manuscript folios with wonderful miniatures and extremely rare printed works, autographs of famous Russian writers and books with inscriptions by them were transported out of Russia intensively and uncontrolledly...



Many of our country's cultural relics began to be shipped abroad after the February Revolution. This, for example, is what A. M. Gorky wrote with deep concern in one of his articles written during those months:

"An individual who has just arrived from abroad tells me that in Stockholm there are up to 60 antique stores which trade in paintings, porcelain, bronze, silver, rugs and any other sort of objets d'art which have been brought out of Russia. In Kristiania [Oslo] I counted 12 such stores, and there are very many of them in Goteborg and other cities in Sweden, Norway and Denmark. In some stores there hang signs reading "Antiques and Art Objects From Russia," or "Russian Antiquities." In newspapers one often sees advertisements reading "Rugs and other items from the Russian imperial palaces for sale"."

And here before me is proof of the fact that A. M. Gorky's alarm was well-founded: a beautifully printed 1956 catalog in Swedish, published in Stockholm, a large-format volume on luxurious paper. It contains, along with detailed commentaries, reproductions -- most in color -- of 200 masterpieces of old Russian painting from the 12th-17th centuries which are now in private collections in Swedish and Norwegian museums.

A great deal could be said about the remarkable creations of the Russian school of painting which have turned up in the United States, but I will limit myself to three cases.

I know of an English-language catalogue entitled "Works of Art in the Collection of Nicholas de [Bazili] at the Hoover Institute" published in 1972 in Stanford (California). The catalogue lists 52 works, primarily by Russian masters, including three portraits by Rokotov, five by Levitskiy, and eight by Borovikovskiy, as well as portraits by Argunov, Shchukin, F. P. Sokolov...

Also in California, at the San Diego Museum, is one of Karl Bryullov's best works: his portrait of Duchess Yu. P. Samoylova with her adopted daughter Giovanna [Pachini] and a black child.

A portrait of writer Vsevolod Garshin, painted in 1884 by I. Ye. Repin, was considered by Academician I. E. Grabar to be one of the culminating points in the great artist's entire creative career, his undisputed masterpiece, since in this work Repin reached his deepest and most exhaustive treatment of the subject. Prior to the Revolution this portrait was in the collection of Kiev collector B. I. Khanenko. Later the whereabouts of this masterpiece remained unknown. Only recently was it learned that Repin's portrait of Garshin is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

The number of relics of Russian culture discovered in England is very large, but I will mention only two collections.

Prominent Odessa engineer M. V. Braykevich, who emigrated to London in 1920, donated his personal collection of paintings, watercolors and sketches by the artists of the "Mir iskusstva" [World of Art] creative community to the university of his native city. Now these works adorn the Odessa Picture Gallery. While living in England, Braykevich over a period of two decades also assembled another collection of works by "Mir iskusstva" artists.

Represented in this collection as well are Bakst, Aleksandr Benois, Bilibin, Goncharov, Dobuzhinskiy, Korovin, Larionov, Levitan, Malyavin, Leonid Pasternak, Rerikh, Serov, Somov, Chekhonin, Shukhayev and Aleksandr Yakovlev. In 1949, ten years after the death of M. V. Braykevich, this collection entered the [Ashmall] Museum in Oxford. However, as Aleksandr Benois wrote in an article dedicated to him, Mikhail Vasiliyevich himself would have preferred to see everything which he had acquired during his years abroad be added to those works which already hang in the Odessa Picture Gallery.

Another countryman of ours, Ye. S. Mollo, lived in London for many years and created a one-of-a-kind collection of Russian militaria, a unique personal collection which was without parallel in the entire world. Yevgeniy Semenovich turned his finds and acquisitions into a museum complex; this was evident from the photographs he sent me of the interior of his apartment, where he had many items on display. The contents of this collection were diverse and wide-ranging. It including paintings reflecting feats of valor by the Russian Army, portraits of prominent commanders, prints and engravings, porcelain and bronzes, uniforms, medals, certificates commemorating the presentation of medals, autographs of Russian military figures, and various documentary materials... It was a Museum of Russian Military Glory. Ye. S. Mollo was the author of a number of studies, including one on Russian military orders of the 18th century.

In a letter written to me on 14 February 1970, Yevgeniy Semenovich reported the following: "I went abroad to join my father in 1922. I came to London in 1924 and immediately entered the Royal College of Art (which corresponds to our Academy of Arts). Thus by training I am an artist. My passion for collecting Russian antiques is the result of homesickness for my native land. During my first years abroad I missed my homeland terribly, and more than once I made up my mind to return there. At first I collected everything which I came across and could afford. Later I began to specialize in military antiques."

Ye. S. Mollo passed away recently, and his remarkable collection no longer exists.

Another topic concerns the personal papers of our prominent countrymen who died in England. Above all I have in mind the renowned ballerina Tamara Karsavina, whose memoirs were published in 1971 in Leningrad under the title "Teatralnaya ulitsa" [Theater Street]. No less interesting than her personal papers are those of outstanding painter Leonid Pasternak. In particular, he began to spend time at Yasnaya Polyana in 1898, and L. N. Tolstoy considered his illustrations for the novel "Resurrection" to be "splendid."

## II

Russian theatrical artists working at the turn of the century exerted a tremendous influence on their foreign colleagues and added a brilliant page to the history of world theater art.

The most significant collection of works by outstanding Russian theatrical artists which has been assembled abroad was collected over the course of the past 25 years by N. D. Lobanov-Rostovskiy. He was born in 1935 in Bulgaria, and lives today in London. This collection is largely made up of works by Russian artists who helped stage the "Russian Seasons" and worked on contract to S. P. Diaghilev, guided by his instructions and advice.

These set designers, assistants to Diaghilev, are represented in Lobanov's collection by over 20 sketches of sets and costumes. All in all the collection contains approximately 1,000 works by 110 Russian theater artists. And all of them were scattered to the four corners of the earth; at times they had to be searched for page by page.

Becoming acquainted with N. D. Lobanov's collection through the numerous foreign catalogues which illustrated and described the works by our theatrical artists which he had collected, I recalled that I had seen the names of N. D. Lobanov's ancestors in art literature as well. They had also been passionate collectors. Soon, following up various sources in the press, I came across something which one rarely encounters in the world of collecting: this passion had become a sort of Lobanov family tradition, passed on from generation to generation.

But first a word about this very old family. In order to obtain at least some of the information about it contained in historical literature, I turned to a weighty volume (850 pages of fine print in large format) published in 1914, one of the volumes which made up the 22-volume "Russkiy biograficheskiy slovar" [Russian Biographical Dictionary], published over a period of decades by the Russian Historical Society (and which remained uncompleted). This valuable directory gives detailed biographical information and bibliographic data about the long-past activities of our prominent countrymen who played a significant role in the history of our country.

Information about the Lobanov-Rostovskiy family in this volume of the "Russkiy biograficheskiy slovar" turned out to be more than abundant, and the first entries went back to 1530. This single volume listed information on 20 of N. D. Lobanov's forebears, the majority of whom won renown in the military realm. One of these latter was Ivan Ivanovich Lobanov-Rostovskiy (born at the beginning of the 1600's, died 1664), who also served as a diplomat. As recounted by the "Russkiy biograficheskiy slovar", "Ivan Ivanovich is, through his second son Yakov Ivanovich, who had 28 children from two marriages, the founder of the present-day Lobanov-Rostovskiy family."

As for their taste for collecting, which was already noted in the biographies of some family members in the distant past, I will mention only two such collectors.

Major-General Aleksandr Yakovlevich Lobanov-Rostovskiy (1788-1866) was acquainted with Pushkin and wanted to publish a collection of his poetry in Paris; however, this did not come about. After his retirement, according to the Lobanov biography, he "was able to give himself over fully to his natural inclinations: he had a passion for the assemblage of all sorts of collections, many of which were valuable from a scientific standpoint." Thus,

after becoming interested in Mary Stewart, he collected as many as 800 portraits of her and sent a description of them in two volumes to Petersburg in 1856 and 1860, bequeathing this collection to the Hermitage Museum, which also received his collection of books about Mary Stewart. He donated his collection of portraits of Peter the Great to the Public Library. And that is by no means all that A. Ya. Lobanov collected, categorized and described during his lifetime.

At the end of the last century A. B. Lobanov created a collection of portraits, most of which were drawn by Russian painters. This is what prominent Soviet art historian G. V. Smirnov wrote about the fate of this collection in his introduction to the 1980 publication "Gosudarstvennyy Russkiy muzey. Zhivopis XVIII - nachala XX vekov. Katalog." [The State Russian Museum, Painting from the 18th Through the Beginning of the 20th Centuries: A Catalogue]: "A. B. Lobanov's collection was a major contribution which comprised the core of the Russian Museum's portrait gallery. It added to that section 95 portraits of Russian state officials, dating primarily from the 18th century."

In terms of his fondness for collecting and also his sincere attraction to art, N. D. Lobanov is a worthy successor of his distant ancestors. In addition -- and this does not occur very often in collectors' families -- Nikita Dmitriyevich's interests were shared by his charming wife Nina. It was she who in New York in 1962 acquired the sketch of a curtain for the Stravinsky ballet "Petrushka" drawn by Aleksandr Benois; this acquisition marked the beginning of their collection. Evidently this was a "wedding gift" from Nina to her future husband, since they married that same year, after Lobanov came to New York from Argentina, where he had been working as a geologist.

Thus began the young Lobanovs' fascinating journey into the world of art.

[No 37, pp 22-24]

### III

They say that miracles do not happen. Is that true? No, of course miracles do happen, and not just when justice does in fact triumph in the lives of genuine, honest, conscientious people. Miracles happen very, very often in our business of searching and finding. I have a right to say that, because as the initiator and creator of the the publication "Literaturnoye nasledstvo," which is devoted to the publication of previously unknown materials on the history of Russian literature and public thought, I have prepared and published many tens of volumes of this publication over the course of almost half a century. And in any one of them one always encounters new finds of creative manuscripts and correspondence by our outstanding writers and publicists, and the memoirs of and codumentation on these individuals, which had remained unknown to the best researchers, and whose existence they did not even suspect. Do not these sort of finds sometimes come close to being miracles, even if they are only small ones?!



As for the field of collecting in the fine arts, the genuine, erudite collector encounters miracles at every turn. Ofttimes he will also discover the romance, the poetry of searching and finding. I am well acquainted with this feeling through the mere fact that I have been smitten with a passion for collecting since my youth. I was already filled with a love for Russian art when, at the age of 17, I acquired two sketches by Boris Grigoryev which became the beginning of my collection (a catalogue of the Western European portion of that collection was published in 1973 by the State Museum for the Fine Arts, which has already prepared a catalogue of its Russian portion). I have also come to a full realization of the poetry of seeking and finding in the field of my beloved Russian art on more than one occasion. Specifically, it was precisely this happy sentiment which characterized my discovery of 76 watercolor portraits of male and female Decembrists which were painted by Decembrist Nikolay Bestuzhev at the Chita Jail and Petrovskaya Prison. This was only the beginning of my search for Bestuzhev's portrait legacy; later I began to search for his works and correspondence in museums, archives and personal collections from Kyakhta to Paris. This activity inspired me to create an extensive monographic study entitled "Nikolay Bestuzhev, Artist and Decembrist," which was subsequently awarded the USSR State Prize.

I am very happy that now my entire collection of Russian and Western European art, which I collected over a period of two-thirds of a century, has become the core of the Personal Collections Museum established at my initiative as part of the State Museum of Fine Arts imeni A. S. Pushkin. Our Personal Collections Museum has already received several private collections, each of which will always be preserved intact.

The new museum was allocated a building which is practically connected with the State Museum of Fine Arts. By a decisions of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet from 11 March this year, a building with a total area of 3,000 m<sup>2</sup> was set aside to house the Personal Collections Museum; it had in recent years been home to the Avtoeksport Association. Once a hotel and the "Knyazhiy Dvor" furnished rooms were located in this building. V. I. Surikov lived there, as attested to by a plaque above the entrance. When in Moscow A. M. Gorky, I. Ye. Repin and I. A. Bunin stayed there... The total area of the building to which Avtoeksport is supposed to move is over 4,000 m<sup>2</sup>. It has already been well over six months since the Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee made its decision, and I would hope that that decision will be implemented without further delay. The Personal Collections Museum will become one of our most-visited museums, since millions of art lovers will see things there which they have never seen before.

I am convinced that it was precisely the poetry of the search which helped Lobanov make his dream a reality: to collect works of Russian theatrical art dating from the first thirty years of the 20th century. Today, of all similar personal collections existing abroad, Lobanov's collection can rightfully be regarded not only as the best, but also as a great one. Furthermore, not a single foreign state theatrical museum exhibiting works by set designers from around the world, including some from our country, can even begin to approach the Lobanovs' collection in terms of the quantity and quality of works by Russian theatrical painters represented.



I would like to note one important detail: the fact that there arose in 19-year-old Oxford University student Nikita Lobanov a burning interest in Russian theater art was the "fault" of an exhibit put on by the English critic Richard Buckle, first in Edinburgh in 1954 and later in London, in connection with the 20th anniversary of S. P. Diaghilev's death. In an interview Lobanov related: "At that exhibition I for the first time became acquainted with real painting and with theatrical creations by outstanding Russian masters." And he continued: "As compared to the works by Western artists on display at the same exhibit, I found them astounding for their colorfulness and harmony of brilliant designs and whimsical motifs. It was then that I decided that someday similar works by Anisfeld, Bilibin, Korovin and Rerikh would hang on my walls as well. I had the good fortune to see the dream of my youth become a reality."

Now a word about the contents of Nikita and Nina Lobanov's collection. However, I cannot speak of this in an exhaustive fashion, since a detailed account of everything which they have collected would fill a large book.

The theatrical creations of Aleksandr Benois are superbly represented in their collection. They have over 200 of his works, including sketches for the sets and costumes of ["Pavil'on armidy,"] "Petrushka," and "The Imaginary Invalid". It was this master who was the first to discover the trend in Russian theatrical design which has been world-renowned since the time of Diaghilev's "Russian Seasons."

I should note that Aleksandr Benois' major contribution to our country's artistic culture was rated highly in statements by A. M. Gorky, A. V. Lunacharskiy and K. S. Stanislavskiy, whose opinion was shared by many famous figures in our arts and literature. Thus, approaching Benois in 1922 with the idea of "acquainting Europe with true, pure Russian art," Gorky wrote to him: "You are the founder and creator of a whole school which has revitalized Russian art." One year later A. V. Lunacharskiy made the following statement in the press: "... the principal vanguard of our art is that center, coming from refined Europeans, which has formed around the so-called "Mir iskusstva," the central figure of which, as theoretician, historian, aesthete and artist, is one of Russia's most pleasant and cultivated figures: A. N. Benois." As for K. S. Stanislavskiy, who was very closely acquainted with Benois, since they had worked together on a number of performances at the Moscow Art Theater, that great reformer of the dramatic arts not only ecstatically lauded the innumerable talents of Aleksandr Nikolayevich in his famous book of 1925, but also called him "a first-class" artist, and considered his set designs for one Moscow Art Theater show to be a "work of genius."

Incredible success accompanied the appearance abroad of a show with sets which Lev Bakst helped design. The highest praise for these creations of his came from prominent Western cultural figures. When Diaghilev presented the ballet "Scheherazade" in Paris in 1910, set to the music of Rimsky-Korsakov, the artist was Lev Bakst; this evoked general raptures, including on the part of Henri Matisse. The Swiss GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE wrote: "All of Paris was captivated by Mr. Bakst's colorful and furious artwork. 'Scheherazade' was an unveiling; its performance will go down as a singular event in the entire history of French theater." The Paris THEATRICAL REVIEW,

writing about the state of theater set art at that time, declared: "Even in France Bakst dominates in terms of the brilliance and diversity of his talent to such a degree that it is becoming threatening." In an article printed in one of the Paris newspapers, composer Renaldo Can asserted that the libretto of the ballet "Tamara," set to the music of M. A. Balakirev, "served as a pretext for Bakst to add yet another dazzling spectacle to all the others which his genius for sets has already created." A. V. Lunacharskiy summed up this artist with a single brilliant sentence: "There is no doubt that Bakst is a very major talent, perhaps even too major a talent for the theater."

In the Lobanov collection are 15 sketches of Bakst's works, and among them are such masterpieces as the sketch of a costume for the leading female performer in Anton Arenskiy's ballet "Cleopatra." This is a wonderful watercolor which is so fascinating that it has been reproduced in foreign monographs and articles on Bakst on more than 10 occasions. Recently a color reproduction of this sketch was published in OGONEK (1983, No 20, between pages 24 and 25); the same issue included reproductions of nine theatrical sketches by Aleksandr Benois, Mstislav Dobuzhinskiy, Boris Kustodiyev and Nikolay Rerikh, as well as other Bakst sketches from the same collection.

In addition to Bakst's theatrical works, the Lobanov collection includes a 1921 Bakst drawing in which he depicted I. A. Bunin. This portrait was included in the French-language anthology of Bunin's short stories which was published in Paris in 1922 under the title "The Gentleman From San Francisco." The writer and the artist were friends. This is attested to, in particular, by the text of an unpublished letter from Bunin to Bakst dated 31 August 1922 which I have in my possession, and which begins with the words "Kind and dear..."

Only very rarely does one find theatrical works by B. M. Kustodiyev abroad. Nevertheless, the Lobanovs have managed to obtain a sketch which he did in 1925 for A. N. Ostrovskiy's play "Ne bylo ni grosha, da vdrug altyn" [Not Even a Penny, Then Suddenly Three Kopecks]. This was one of the artist's last works for the theater, since Boris Mikhaylovich, gravely ill for many years and confined to a chair, died on 26 May 1927. In his memoirs about meetings with Kustodiyev, F. I. Shalyapin was fully justified in making the following remark: "It is impossible to recall without emotion the magnitude of the moral force which lived in this man, and which can be called none other than heroic and valiant."

M. V. Dobuzhinskiy made sketches for the scenery and costumes of 12 shows staged by the Moscow Art Theater, and many of these works of his help comprise the golden treasury of Russian fine arts in the 20th century. As K. S. Stanislavskiy wrote in his autobiography, he invited Dobuzhinskiy to design the sets for the first of those shows, the play "A Month In the Country" by I. S. Turgenev, because "one could scarcely have wished for a better painter." Stanislavskiy was not mistaken, as this show became, thanks in part to Dobuzhinskiy's contribution, one of the most famous in the history of the Moscow Art Theater.

As yet there are still only a few works by this artist in the Lobanov collection, but I have no doubt that in their untiring search abroad they will add to the number of Dobuzhinskiy's works in their possession.

A total of 10 books about N. K. Rerikh have appeared in Russian, and as for literature on him in foreign languages, it would comprise an entire library. In one of the books published here, "N. K. Rerikh. Zhizn i tvorchestvo. Sbornik statey" [N. K. Rerikh, His Life and Work: A Collection of Articles] (1978), V. S. Kamenov writes: "The sets designed by Rerikh for 'Prince Igor' were a true innovation in the history of world theater art." He was referring to the 1909 performances given in Paris as part of Diaghilev's "Russian Seasons."

The works by Rerikh in the Lobanovs' collection give an idea of all the charm of his scenery creations.

N. S. Goncharova lived a long, creative life and made a large personal contribution to the development of the craft of Russian set design. A. V. Lunacharskiy was almost always able to capture the basic feature of a talent, as for example when he evaluated this artist's great gifts with a single phrase. After coming to the Paris exhibitions in 1927 and examining her work which was on display there, Anatoliy Vasilyevich noted positively in one of his articles "the artistic fantasies of Natalya Goncharova, unequalled by poetry." Her works from different periods of her creative career are abundantly represented in the Lobanov collection. The most significant of her works which they have acquired is her sketch for the sets of Igor Stravinskiy's ballet "The Firebird," which she did in 1926.

A very large place in the history of our country's theater art belongs to the work of G. B. Yakulov. It achieved world recognition with the appearance of his very first set designs. Thus, the sets and costumes designed by Yakulov were in large part responsible for the tremendous success of the staging of the play ["Zhirofle-Zhiroflya"] by the Moscow Chamber Theater.

As for his set designs for S. S. Prokofiev's ballet "The Steel Gallop", which was presented by Diaghilev in Paris on 7 June 1927, the international success of this show, which was devoted to glorification of Soviet reality, was a source of true joy for Yakulov. In his article entitled "In Memory of A Great Artist and Human Being," which was published at the beginning of January 1929, A. V. Lunacharskiy wrote of Yakulov: "I recall his boundless joy when his staging of 'The Steel Gallop' in Paris was crowned with success. The deceased himself regarded this play as a stylized apotheosis of the new Russia."

In Paris the Lobanovs have been able to acquire a number of theatrical works by Yakulov, including some from the show mentioned above.

Here I have mentioned only a few of the artists whose works comprise the Lobanovs' collection. As was noted above, they have assembled works by 110 Russian theater designers who did their creative work during the first three decades of this century.



#### IV

I will not list all the exhibitions abroad at which works by theater artists included in the Lobanov collection have been displayed, nor will I mention all the catalogues in which those exhibitions have been described, I will merely note that in some years there have been 15 such exhibits in foreign cities, and eight such catalogues. However, I would like to examine in detail the latest catalogue, which gave reproductions of 280 of the best set and costume sketches of the total of 900 works in the Lobanov collection; well-known art historian John [Bolt] added very informative facts about each of them and about their authors.

This well-designed catalogue/album was published by the Mississippi Art Museum, where the exhibit was on display from 18 June through 29 August 1982. On the reverse of the title page is a note that the same exhibit would be on display from 13 December 1982 through 25 February 1983 at the Art Museum of the City [sic] of Wisconsin, from 1 July through 7 August 1983 at the Phoenix City Art Museum, during the winter of 1983/84 in New York, and from 3 June through 29 July 1984 at the University Art Gallery in the city of Austin.

All this and many other facts eloquently bespeak the fact that from the time of Diaghilev right up to the present day there has been tremendous interest around the world in the work of theatrical artists from our country.

Judging by the catalogue published by the Mississippi Museum of Art in connection with the exhibit of works by Russian theatrical artists in the Lobanov collection, that exhibit included works by all of the very best masters of set design at the turn of the century and during the first three decades of the 20th century. These are Bakst, Aleksandr and Nikolay Benois, Bilibin, Vrubel, Dobuzhinskiy, Golovin, Goncharova, Boris Girgoryev, Konstantin Kozlov, Kustodiyev, Lansere, Larionov, Lentulov, Lisitskiy, Malevich, Yelena Polenova, Rerikh, Sapunov, Serebryakova, Valentin Serov, Somov, Stelletskiy, Sudeykin, Tatlin, Chekhonin, Chagall, Shukhayev, Yuon, Aleksandr Yakovlev, Yakulov... The exhibit included many masterpieces of theatrical art, and on the whole the items displayed by the Lobanovs at that exhibit were a broad reflection of the development of our school of set design during the period in question.

N. D. Lobanov, speaking with the above-mentioned art historian John [Bolt], said, referring to one of the objectives of his collecting: "...the goal in acquiring these works was to popularize the creative work of Russian theatrical artists outside the Soviet Union. It seems to me that I have achieved this goal: since the exhibits which I put on in 1966 at the New York Harkness House Gallery and one year later at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, not a year has gone by without exhibits of works from our collection in some museum or other in the United States, Canada or Western Europe. Therefore I feel that the goal of popularizing Russian painting has been achieved."

We are happy to note this patriotic tendency in the collecting of Nikita and Nina Lobanov. Nikita Dmitriyevich's reply when he received from us the first volume of the two-volume "Sergey Dyagilev i russkoye iskusstvo" [Sergey

Diaghilev and Russian Art], which was written by V. A. Samkov and myself, testifies to their love for the cultural heritage of their people: "You and your coauthor V. A. Samkov have done a tremendous job publishing this book about Diaghilev, with voluminous footnotes. I am reading them along with the text and am discovering so much which is new and interesting. I am impatiently awaiting the second volume." In the first volume we quoted a letter from S. P. Diaghilev to the composer Rimsky-Korsakov, written in 1907: "Remember us, 'these little ones', for whom the question of Russian cultural triumphs is a matter of life itself." In the same letter to me, Lobanov applied Diaghilev's words to himself: "Yes, I would be happy if the inscription on my grave were to read: 'Remember us, 'these little ones', for whom the question of Russian cultural triumphs is a matter of life itself."

I am happy to report that N. D. Lobanov has reacted very positively to the Personal Collections Museum which has been established in connection with the State Museum of Fine Arts. And I have no doubt that at least one gallery in this museum will be filled with works of Russian theatrical artists from the collection of Nikita and Nina Lobanov.

Referring to the works by Russian masters of the fine arts which have been found abroad, Andrey Voznesenskiy wrote: "I have been to auctions and exhibits, and have seen Somov and Borovikovskiy in private collections. Why not send out an appeal and organize in Moscow an exhibition of masterpieces of our art which are now abroad?"

How happy we would all be to see in Moscow that of which Andrey Voznesenskiy was speaking! And I daresay that first of all we should organize an exhibition here of the theater art in the collection of Nikita and Nina Lobanov. An exhibition of their collection would no doubt evoke considerable interest. Our innumerable admirers of the creative achievements of Russian theatrical artists would say a great word of thanks to the USSR Ministry of Culture for helping arrange such an exhibition as soon as possible.

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CULTURE

SEVEN EXPERIMENTAL STUDIO-THEATERS OPENING IN MOSCOW

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 86 p 3

[Interview with V. Shadrin, director of the Central Administration of Culture of the Mossovet Ispolkom, by N. Kishchik: "The Capital's New Theaters;" date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] An undoubtedly unprecedented event has occurred in Moscow: seven new studio-theaters are opening here virtually simultaneously.

An IZVESTIYA correspondent met with V. Shadrin, director of the Central Administration of Culture of the Mossovet Ispolkom.

[Question] Valeriy Ivanovich, this good news has already gone beyond the planning stage...

[Answer] You are anticipating events somewhat. Right now in the Mossovet we are only in the process of drawing up documents for officially approving all seven groups.

[Question] Then, tell us, what kind of groups are these?

[Answer] Strictly speaking, these groups are already known to Moscovites. Oleg Tabakov's studio needs no introduction. For many years this studio sought a place for itself in the theatrical world, it did interesting, thoughtful work. And now the issue is being decided by transforming it into a studio-theater. The troupe was formed on the basis of two performances directed by Tabakov at the GITIS [State Order of the Red Banner of Labor Theatrical Institute imeni A.V. Lunacharskiy] and contains 25 people in all.

[Question] Where will the theater be located?

[Answer] Right where it is now, on Chaplygin Streets in the basement of the club imeni Krenkel. We will make the first floor a cloakroom, foyer, and refreshment counter. This will be the way things are at first. We are thinking about ways of further expanding their "territory..." We expect the theater to open for business on 1 January.

[Question] What will the economic status of the theater be?

[Answer] Like any ordinary theater with a state subsidy. On this same basis, we also want to create an experimental young people's studio-theater under the direction of Svetlana Vragovaya. Its "backbone" will be graduates of the course taught by people's artist Mikhail Ivanovich Tsarev. This course caught people's interest by their production of "House" by Abramov. For this studio, we are completing the conversion of the former Barmanskiy Rayon Pioneers Palace on Spartakovskiy Square. The building will house two halls, one seating 450 and the other 200. There will also be rehearsal rooms. The troupe will contain 28-30 people. However, the theater's repertory has not yet been developed. It will probably not operate at full strength until next season.

And the third will be an experimental theater-studio under the direction of Anatoliy Vasilyev. The troupe of this new theater will consist of a group of like-minded artists which had already formed during the period when Vasilyev was working on such plays as "Grown Daughter of a Young Man," "Solo for Striking Clock," and a number of others. It will include well-known actors, such as Filozov, Grebenshchikov, and Petrenko... At present the theater rehearses in facilities on Vorovskiy street... We want to assign to it the "Little Riding-Hall" built in 1830. This troupe will also be small, 20-25 people. But it will have its own particular arrangement, the principal actors will work mainly on contract, and additional people needed [for a performance] will be recruited from other theaters. When the repertory is developed, it is possible that this troupe will acquire a constant membership.

[Question] After all is said and done, when will the three new troupes show up on the playbills, at the beginning of the year or a little bit later?

[Answer] That depends on many factors. There are still problems which have not been resolved, including financial ones. The situation with facilities, repair, and conversion are also not all that simple...

[Question] At the start of our conversation, you cited the number seven...

[Answer] Yes, there are four more studio-theaters being prepared for opening. And here the occasion is truly special. They are going to be self-supporting. They will belong to an experimental self-supporting association called "Echo." And they will pay their own way entirely. They will have their own account at the bank, and, as they say, they will be accountable only to themselves, they will have their own "book-keeping" system too.

They also are similar in that they will include both professionals and "amateurs." But everyone will have their wages set by a state board. The artists will be given permission to practice more than one profession. This is beneficial because in these theaters the essential work can be performed by a smaller number of people. And all the expenses -- the rent for facilities, payment for electricity, and payment of wages -- will be taken out of the money they receive for the plays.

For the time being, the duration of the experiment with these studio-theaters has been set as two years.

Well, now I will list them in order. The studio-theater under the direction of Mark Rozovski, which has already been in existence for 4 years, includes 50 people. This company has its own original repertory. For the time being it operates out of the Central House of Culture for medical workers. In the future this studio will occupy the second floor of the "Second Run Film" cinema. While this building is being reconstructed, they will be given a hall in the "Swan" cooperative on Leningradskiy Prospekt.

The studio-theater directed by Sergey Kurginyan. This company has won prizes as many competitions and festivals. It has been in operation for 15 years. It puts on approximately 120 performances a year. Its repertory includes "Shore" by Bondarev, compositions based on works by Pushkin, Chekhov, and Gogol, and "I'm Waiting for Trouble" by Shukshin...

The studio-theater directed by Mikhail Shchepenko. This studio is also over 10 years old. Five years ago it was accorded the title of people's theater. Much has already been written about this company. It is known as the Chekhov Street studio-theater.

The last studio-theater is under the direction of Vyacheslav Spesivtsev. This studio was established in 1983 at the House of Culture of the steel and alloy institute. Forty people are involved in the performances here.

[Question] What benefits do you anticipate from the appearance of these new theaters?

[Answer] First of all, our theaters will grow "younger." The repertory will expand. The appearance of new energetic young companies will, without a doubt, infuse new vitality into the life of the theater. A note of competitiveness will also be introduced. We ourselves will watch with interest, at the progress of the "Echo" association experiment from an economic standpoint. We have agreed that either the new theaters will swim, as they say, or they will sink. I repeat: they will be completely self-supporting, with no subsidies. They will have one source of revenue -- the proceeds from their performances.

[Question] But won't this make ticket prices go up?

[Answer] No, the prices will remain the same.

[Question] This is a major undertaking -- seven theaters at the same time. But, as we all know, Moscow has many other studios. What are their future prospects?

[Answer] What I have just told you is the first step. Even so, I have not named two theaters which opened very recently and added their names to the Moscow playbill. They have facilities at the Moscow Concert Hall. These are Ekaterina Elanskaya's "Sphere" studio-theater and the Jewish Dramatic Theater under the direction of Yakov Gubenko.

And what will happen next? First let us see how our studios "hold out." An experiment is an experiment... In addition, we have our eye on the musical studio-theater directed by Valentina Tolkunova, and Oleg Leshchiner's company, and the eurythmic [plasticheskiy] drama ensemble under the direction of Gedryus Matskyavichyus is also attracting attention... But let us not get too far ahead of events.

9285

CSO: 1800/71

CULTURE

BULGAKOV'S WRITING IN EMIGRATION, SUPPORT FOR NEP DESCRIBED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 9, September 1986 features on pages 74-76 an article on Mikhail Bulgakov's work in emigration as a correspondent for a Berlin newspaper, NAKANUNYE, a paper which, according to the article, expressed "the thoughts and expectations of the left wing of Russian emigration and played no small role in the correct orientation and return of a significant number of emigrants to the motherland." The article describes and quotes from numerous sketches, feuilletons, and articles written by Bulgakov from 1921-1924. The last half page of the article is devoted to his work during the transition from war communism to the New Economic Policy and concludes with the following quote:

" — It seems Moscow is resounding [with activity], I [Bulgakov] said uncertainly, leaning over the rail.

— That's NEP — my companion replied.

— Forget that cursed word! I answered, That's not NEP at all, that's life itself. Moscow is beginning to live."

/12913

CSO: 1800/045



CULTURE

GUMILEV'S DISCIPLE DESCRIBED LIVING IN PARIS

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 41 Oct 19-26, 86 p 16

[Article by Anna Kolonitskaya]

[Text]

When I go for a stroll on the streets of Leningrad on white nights I never fail to go to 60 Basseinaya (now Nekrasovskaya) Street - the house of Irina Odoyevtseva, where Gumilyov used to call on her when going to the Institute of the Living Word. They walked together at that "time of unrest". He was always an elegant and slightly arrogant poet - a *maitre* - and she was a romantic, frail, translucently pale girl with a bouquet of bird-cherry flowers - a budding poetess, and his pupil. Their friendship verged on infatuation.

Soon after Gumilyov's death, Irina Odoyevtseva married his friend, poet Georgi Ivanov, and left Russia forever. She lived in emigration - in Paris. What happened to her?

I spent a lot of time in vain in Paris trying to find something out about her. At long last I came across the Grzhebin sisters (daughters of Grzhebin the publisher). The elderly but still very vigorous and active women (they have a ballet studio and many trainees) eagerly volunteered to help me. They started phoning hospitals, old people's homes, all their Russian acquaintances. When I had lost all hope and stood up to leave a ring came:

"Odoyevtseva is at home. Here's her telephone number."

And, at long last, I heard her voice on the receiver:

"I'm terribly glad. Do come," and added in a very Russian manner:

"My hearing is very poor. If I don't open the door for a long time, the key is under the doormat."

I found the Paris street (Rue Casablanca), the Paris house and opened the door with the key (from under the doormat), and entered the room. Things were scattered all over the place - in the Russian manner - books, MSS, etc. The walls were covered with photos.

Irina Vladimirovna was in bed. She had broken a leg a year ago and spent a lot of time in a hospital. The leg is healing slowly. She is 91 and utterly alone.

I sat down at her bedside and unburdened myself all in one

go. I told her that I had read her reminiscences, that I had roamed Leningrad trying to follow her routes, that I had found her house, that I had found her with difficulty here, in Paris, and that I wanted to see her very much. And I saw the greenish sparkle in her eyes and a different - a young woman, who raised her beautiful hands with long, slender fingers and exclaimed:

"You simply cannot even imagine the joy you have brought me! Because I live only by this - by everything Russian, by my Motherland. I have never been happy, as I was in those hungry years, in my native land - there on the Neva banks."

In emigration Irina Vladimirovna wrote poetry, too, translated a lot, and wrote two books of reminiscences of her meetings with many writers, poets, artists, about Bunin, Tsvetayeva and Tefy. Her life, like any one's life, was full of experiences - joy, grief, luck and privations. But she pined away always, throughout her entire life, for the land she had abandoned. All her reminiscences, all her poetry brims with nostalgia.

"Do you like Akhmatova?" Irina Vladimirovna asked me. "She was very famous even in those years. And she was so attractive. Young poetesses tried to copy her. Gumilyov even coined a name for them - 'quasi Akhmatova'. But do you know what I like her most of all for? For the fact that she didn't leave her country."

Irina Vladimirovna had retained a rare memory, emotionality, lively intellect and beautiful Russian speech. And she also retained that ability to stand up to life, developed way back in her youth. Throughout our conversation I didn't hear from her a single word of complaint about her illness, needs and loneliness.

"I would like to tell people about many of my acquaintances, about my meetings, but it is hard to write and to speak into a tape recorder without anyone around - I simply can't do it."

And there is no one around.

"My last and greatest wish is to return to my Motherland and die there. A person cannot do without the Motherland - to be without it is always a real misery."

I left Irina Vladimirovna, as I'd met her, alone, in her Russian flat in Rue Casablanca in Paris.

/9274

CSO: 1812/13

CULTURE

IMPROPER RESTORATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES DECRIED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by G. Ivanova, Deputy Director for Scientific Work, Kirillovo-Belozersk Historical-Architectural and Artistic Museum-Preserve, and Ye. Strelnikova, senior scientific associate of a branch of the Museum of Frescoes of Dionysius (Ferapontovo Monastery), under rubric "Problem": "Is This Kind of Restoration Necessary?"]

[Text] In IZVESTIYA (No. 149) we read the article "How Is Dionysius Getting Along?", with comments by Academician D. S. Likhachev. We would like to share our thoughts with regard to that article.

It is painful to see monuments of ancient culture being destroyed with no one lifting a finger to preserve them because there are not enough funds, but it is doubly painful if the desecration or the destruction of those monuments is helped by the restorers themselves.

Not only the Preobrazhenskaya Church in Kizhi and the Solovetskiy Monastery have proved to be in a tragic situation at the fault of restorers. The loss of 20 monuments in Kalinin Oblast has become widely known. Similar examples could be cited for almost any oblast. We shall consider the example of our Kirillovo-Belozersk Historical-Architectural and Artistic Museum-Preserve, the makeup of which includes structures that are known throughout the world -- the Kirillovo-Belozersk, Ferapontovo, and Goritskiy monasteries and the complex of monuments in the city of Belozersk.

Of the 26 monuments to which the restorers have "lifted a finger," during the past 15 years the museum has accepted only three, and even those were accepted with documents attesting to unfinished areas of work which have not been completed to this day. During 1981-1985 alone, more than 1.5 million rubles were expended, but even the restored items that were recently turned over require major repair. And whereas 15 years ago the tour guides, responding to tourist questions about the deadlines for the final completion of the work, boldly mentioned the year 1995, at the present time no one is bold enough to make any forecasts.

The optimism has subsided, and, indeed, where could optimism come from if not a single item has been turned over by the planned deadlines? If, for example,

cracks have begun to appear along the the walls of the Povarnya (turned out in 1982), the ancient jambs are falling down, the floors have rotted, and the cement paving has separated from the wall and has deformed. Nor is the situation any better with the 16th-century Church of the Transfiguration (handed over in 1983), where a water drainage system was so "skillfully" built that the water flows unimpeded down the south and north facades, where little is left of the puttying and whitewashing, the ground floor is piled high with trash, and the church itself looks like the Leaning Tower of Pisa. When was that process begun, how long will it last and will it lead to the collapse of the monument? At the present time there is practically no one who is in a position to answer these questions.

The restoration cannot be done within the planned deadlines, but is it possible that it can be done within the estimated costs? Unfortunately, one cannot say that either. There has not been a single restoration item for which additional funds, and rather considerable funds at that, have been allocated. And how can one expect that work to be done within the estimated costs if, for example, the windows for the Bolnichnyye Chambers at Kirillovo and for the cathedral in Perepontovo have been manufactured three times! The third time, at the Church of Yevfimiy, a scaffold was installed only for the purpose of channeling the water from the roof along the wall, but bypassing it. A scaffold was installed twice, simply for whitewashing in the Church of Ioann Lestvichnik...

Currently the restorers are unambiguously hinting about the turning over of the Large Bolnichnyye Chambers, where the work has been in progress since the mid-1960's, and the museum associates are agonizingly thinking about how to hold an exhibition there if the water is as high as the level of the paving.

A structure that has proved to be in completely catastrophic condition is the 18th-century wooden Ilinskaya Church, which is 1.5 kilometers from Perapontovo. The scaffold around it was installed about 12 years ago, but the restorers have not even managed to replace the roof, and the half-ruined upper octohedrons are hanging on the inside scaffolding.

Why has all this become possible? Apparently it is because no one is seriously monitoring the rate of restoration, the expenditure of money, or the issuance of the documentation for the planned restoration. No one bears the material responsibility for the poor quality or for failing to meet the deadlines. A paradoxical situation has developed: the museum, which has the greatest self-interest in the final result, has proved to be outside of the financial interrelations involving the restoration. The customer is the Vologda Administration of Culture, and the entire monitoring can be summarized by stating that a representative of the production group, once a month for an hour or two, drives out to look at the restoration projects and scribbles his authorization for definite percentages of work completed. True, the museum director is also invited to participate in this operation, but neither the presence or absence of his signature can delay the payment for the completed work that does not satisfy the museum.

The restoration sector in Kirillovo has been staffed with some of the specialists: carpenters, masons, and roofers, but the persons who carry out

the cabinet-making and metal-working operations and the plans for the engineering systems are in Vologda. But this would not be too bad if the specialists who are needed at a particular moment could show up after the first call and be visible, rather than simply looking at the blueprints to see the items for which the work orders are being executed. The "bad" aspect of ancient architecture is that it never had a standard. It is completely obvious that the lines of frames that have been manufactured with the use of a ruler will not coincide with the unique shapes of each aperture.

The fate of a monument sometimes depends on whether or not it will be "lucky" with the leading architect, on how much he will like your project among all the others that are under his care. It is regrettable to admit also that everything is not well with the scientific substantiation of the planning of restoration operations. When you leaf through a volume with research, drawings, and numerous photographs published by the Spetsproyektrestavratsiya Institute or the Soyuzrestavratsiya shops, they seem to be convincing. Why, then, when the scaffolding is erected, does one observe a weakness in the preparatory operations and why do the "discoveries" begin when the operations are already in progress?

It also happens that the operations themselves begin long before the approval of the plan at the restoration council. For two years the workers at the Kirillovo sector have been building foundations and installing concrete floorings in the Arkhimandrichye building at Kirillovo, but the plan has not yet been approved.

It can be noted that things go better wherever the only fully valid boss is the museum, which is capable not only of promptly planning the necessary operations but also of coordinating their implementation. For this purpose the museum table of organization must include an operational group and a department in that group which directs the architecture and restoration. Incidentally, this kind of department has been stipulated in the structure of our museum-preserve, but the RSFSR Ministry of Culture has not allocated the billets.

Until the present moment this group of buildings of world importance, which have been museums for more than 60 years, does not have any restricted areas, and it is difficult to say whether any plans for them will see the light of day soon. No one is concerned about the problem of the equipment operating on the territory of the preserve. Powerful trucks pulling trailers loaded with building material crawl along, shaking the towers and walls, or tear off the facings of the gateway columns, or sometimes even the columns themselves, and knock off the angles and the frames.

A task that has proven to be completely unresolvable is the task of using standard-equipment metal scaffolding in the restoration. The metal design is convenient, but what use is it to the restorers who have become accustomed to executing the plans with expensive wooden scaffolding?

Something that causes special alarm is the application of modern materials in the monuments. First, as a rule, all of them are of poor quality -- the wood is raw, the brick is poorly baked and is of the wrong size, and the lime used



in the puttying and whitewashing is almost unslaked. Secondly, such a material as cement frequently contributes to the destruction of the monument. Sixty years ago a special commission gave its findings concerning the destructive action of the cement that had been used by the first restorers in the monuments of Ferapontovo. Mildew had begun to appear on the frescoes in places where the cracks had been filled with cement mortar. And now we are returning to what we were forced by sad experience to reject. Cement in modern restoration has become the basic bonding material, and is used to make injections, pavings, and even floors, as, for example, in the 17th-century Cathedral of the Transfiguration in the city of Belozersk. The pile foundations are being replaced everywhere by cement. It would seem that this is a field for the aggressive, uncompromising activity of the architects, engineers, and other specialists. But, as a rule, they are completely satisfied with the situation that has been created.

And what kind of serious monitoring of the carrying out of the restoration plans can there be if the leading architect shows up at the site only episodically and chiefly during the summertime? An entry in the architectural inspection log does not guarantee anything and is frequently interpreted by the executors of the operations as an expression of well-wishing. Even the presence of the architect does not spare the monument for "random occurrences" such as the one that occurred with the 19th-century mural in the Arkhimandrichye cells in Kirillovo, when it "accidentally" proved to be removed together with the plastering.

The peculiarities of the monuments are studied little, the ventilation systems at many of them have not been researched, the work carried out by previous specialists is disregarded, and the directions being taken in the research are not coordinated. The impression is created that the restoration, which presupposes long-range planning and scientific forecasting, is carried out on a day-by-day basis, without any concern for the future.

Recently the press has begun to issue warnings more and more frequently about the monuments of history and culture and people have begun to sense more and more deeply the need to show concern for that to which no attention is still being paid. And among the recommendations one begins to hear more and more frequently that which comes into people's heads first of all: if there are not enough funds, then it is necessary to increase the appropriations for restoration. The recently created culture fund has indeed been called upon to serve this apparently good cause.

However, as we are convinced, in by no means all situations does an increase in the quantity of expended money determine the result. Money needs a good manager. One cannot simply increase the expenditure. It is also necessary to be more efficient in expending the funds. Even now, not all the restoration sectors have been using all the amounts of money allocated to them. It is necessary to think about the reorganization of the entire practice of restoration operations which has developed and which has failed to prove its worth, and to eliminate the excessive number of administrative levels and intermediacy, the lack of monitoring, and impunity. It is necessary to establish firmly: if the restorers cannot give long-term guarantees, they should not be allowed to begin operations.

It is easy to say "Stop the restoration," but the restoration is so necessary for the monuments that we await it impatiently. What paths exist for temporarily maintaining the monuments in order? Repair operations. That's right, repair. Restorers are afraid of that word. And yet, at the beginning of the twentieth century, that is exactly what the specialists called their work, not considering that work to be worthy of the high title of architect. As long as the agonizing reorganization in the restoration system goes on, it is precisely by this method that we can preserve the monuments.

Otherwise, is this kind of restoration necessary?

5075

CSO: 1800/585

CULTURE

KAZAKH MUSEUM DISPLAYS EXPLAINED ONLY IN RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 11 July 1986 carries on page 10 a 1,600-word article by museum worker Otegen Abdiramanov, published under the rubric "Questions To Look Into," titled "Overrushed or Hasty?" The article looks at the many museums of the KaSSR, which has in fact become known as a museum republic since it is far better provided with museums than most other Soviet republics. Abdiramanov, however, while by and large praising the republic achievements in this area, also notes many "deficiencies".

For example, Abdiramanov criticizes the lack of attention in many republic museums to the traditional, prerevolutionary past of the Kazakhs, the lack of explanatory texts in Kazakh (most exhibit texts are in Russian only) to accompany displays, and the failure to provide Kazakh-language museum tours. Abdiramanov also criticizes the hastiness with which some exhibits have been assembled, the failure on the part of some museum personnel to understand the difference between historical and monetary value, and the frivolousness of some materials chosen for exhibits (e.g., in one case a poet's death certificate--"is this to prove that he is actually dead?" Abdiramanov asks--and passport). The author also criticizes the poor facilities of some museums, something, he suggests, which makes it difficult for them to be museums at all. /6662

CSO: 1830/127

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### KRAVTSOV TOUCHES ON KEY ISSUES FACING JUSTICE MINISTRY

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST in Russian No 6, Jun 86 (signed to press 20 May 86), pp 7-12

[Article by B. Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice: "To Strengthen the Legal Basis of State and Social Life"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress passed in a qualitatively new situation and at a drastic turning point in the life of the country and the contemporary world as a whole. In the presence of the general progressive movement of Soviet society, serious negative trends in the economy of the country were noted in the 1970's and increased more and more with every year before the beginning of the 1980's. There was an appreciable decline in the growth rates of labor productivity, there was a slowdown in scientific-technical progress, there appeared disproportions in the economy, and social measures mapped out for realization were not fully implemented.

In all candor it was noted at the congress: The main reason for the lag was the fact that a political assessment of the change in the situation was not given in time, the whole acuteness and the urgency of the transition of the economy to intensive methods of development were not realized, and persistence and consistence were not manifested in the solution of the questions that had become critical with respect to the reorganization of economic policy, the economic mechanism, and the very psychology of economic activity.

From the past missions and mistakes, the proper conclusions have been drawn and lessons have been learned. The basic directions of economic and social policy have been determined and outlined. The tasks that have been set by the congress require the active participation, in their realization, of the workers of the organs and institutions of justice, the courts, and the other law enforcement organs. "Resting on the support of the labor collectives, the public organizations, and all workers, the state organs are obligated to do everything necessary to secure the safety of socialist property, the protection of personal property, and the honor and dignity of the citizens, to conduct a resolute struggle against crime, drunkenness and alcoholism, to prevent all law infringements, and to eliminate the reasons giving rise to them," it is stated in the new edition of the CPSU Program.

Complex tasks confront the workers of the ministries of justice. One of them is the development and enrichment of the legislation which regulates the most



important aspects of the life of society. Soviet legislation is called upon to promote the positive tendencies in the development of the economy to the maximum degree and to reflect in good time the changes that are taking place here. During the past years, quite a lot of work has been done in regard to its improvement. The preparation of the Code of Laws of the USSR has been fully completed. Of the 1,400 acts included in the Code, 158 were prepared anew or were set forth in a new edition. More than 1,500 obsolete acts were recognized as having lost force fully or in part. With the direct participation of the USSR Ministry of Justice, more than 800 drafts of normative acts were prepared during the past 5 years. During the 12th Five-Year Plan, the volume of bill-drafting work is increasing significantly. This pertains to the improvement of the management of the national economy, the reorganization of the economic mechanism, and the more precise demarcation of the functions of the central organs of management and the subordinated links.

In the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the congress, the necessity of increasing the quality of Soviet laws was noted. The improvement of the entire bill-drafting work, without a doubt, will be aided by the Statute on the Procedure for the Preparation of Drafts of Legislative Acts of the USSR, which will be adopted soon. To give a methodical basis to bill-drafting work is one of the paramount tasks for us today.

To secure the acceleration of the socio-economic development of the country requires cardinal improvement of economic legislation and radical reshaping of the normative acts that regulate the powers of ministries, state committees, enterprises, and production and scientific-production associations. The legislative acts that are being developed on discoveries and inventions, rationalization proposals and industrial models, on the quality of production, and others, will become an effective means of accelerating scientific-technical progress.

What is needed is the normative-legal guarantee of the realization of the social program, the further democratization of Soviet society, and the extension of socialist self-government of the people. Among the normative documents that will have to be elaborated are the USSR Law on the Procedure for Nationwide Discussion and Voting on the Most Important Questions of Life (Referendum); acts aimed at increasing the role and strengthening the responsibility of the Soviets for the acceleration of socio-economic development. The questions connected with the regulation of individual labor activity and the intensification of the struggle against unearned income must also be solved legislatively. In the near future, we intend to complete the preparation of the law which realizes Article 58 of the Constitution of the USSR--the Law on the Procedure for Appealing to Court Against Illegal Acts by Officials Infringing on the Rights of Citizens. Ahead lies a great deal of work in regard to the improvement of labor, housing, marriage and family legislation, legislation on taxes and education. Acts will also be elaborated that guarantee the full realization of all provisions of the Law of the USSR on Labor Collectives.

The proposals concerning the expansion of the authority of the very organs of justice deserve attention--the allotment to them, in particular, of the right of control over the state of legal work in the sectors of the national economy and the organization of the activity of the legal services. In so doing, we

need to stipulate also the obligation of the economic managers to examine the recommendations of the organs of justice within certain time periods and to inform them about the measures that have been taken. It has become urgently necessary to review the legal position of the legal services of enterprises, organizations, and ispolkoms. The legal adviser must be given the kind of authority that will make it possible for him to become the assistant of the manager in the organization of legal work. The ministries and departments of justice, in carrying out the methodical guidance of legal work in the national economy, do not have the right to this cut of touch with the effective state of legality in economic relations in one sector or another, in a concrete enterprise, in a sovkhoz or kolkhoz.

The study of the state of legal work should be conducted for the purpose of securing the real influence of the legal service on the actual state of affairs with respect to legality in economic relations. Methodological recommendations of the organs of justice and measures in regard to increasing the skills and professional mastery of the legal advisers must also serve the increase in the effectiveness of its activity.

Not only the struggle against negative phenomena, but also the active improvement of the administration, the increase of the quality of production, the strengthening of labor and contract discipline, and the elimination of obstacles in such important a matter as the introduction of scientific-technical progress, is becoming a vital undertaking of the legal service. At the present time, with a view to the effective introduction of scientific-technical achievements in production, organizational measures are being taken. For example, 176 scientific-technical associations have been created for this in machine building. To help to bring about good organization of the legal work and the activity of the legal service here--is the task of the organs of justice.

In getting acquainted with the state of legal services and the activity of the legal advisers, the organs of justice are obligated also to examine thoroughly at the local level how things stand with contract discipline, to expose the reasons for violations, and to extend necessary assistance to the legal service. The organization of legal work in the system of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee must occupy a special place in the activity of the organs of justice. In so doing, unremitting attention must be devoted to the legal questions of the management of agricultural production, the guarantee of the safety of socialist property, the prevention of losses of agricultural products in the various stages of their production, storage and sale, and the reimbursement of material losses. We will extend every conceivable assistance to the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee in the strengthening of the legal service and its organs.

As is well known, the central place in the activity of the organs of justice is occupied by questions of strengthening socialist legality, the protection of the rights and legal interests of state, cooperative, and public organizations and citizens, the participation, with other organs, in the struggle against crime, and the elimination of the reasons and conditions that are conducive to the perpetration of law violations. The basic form of the work of the organs of justice in the realization of these tasks is to secure organizational guidance by the courts and every conceivable assistance in the realization of the goals of justice by them.

During the last few years the quality of the examination of criminal and civil cases has somewhat increased and there has been a reduction in the time periods required for this. The courts are approaching the designation of punishment with more differentiation. While continuing to apply strict measures of punishment to persons who have committed grave crimes and to recidivists, the courts have begun to designate more measures of punishment which do not entail deprivation of freedom. Such sentences are pronounced with respect to persons who have committed crimes that do not represent great public danger, who have shown remorse and who can be corrected without isolation from society. In the structure of the use of punishments, the proportion of corrective labor and penalties is growing. During the past year there has been an appreciable activation in the work of the courts and the organs of justice aimed at the decisive eradication of drunkenness. To a certain extent, the preventive work of the courts has become more active. There has been an increase in the number and effectiveness of interlocutory orders aimed at the elimination of the reasons and conditions that promote the perpetration of law violations. We have begun to give greater attention to the organization and carrying out of trials in out-of-town sessions. Material damage inflicted by crime and other law violations have begun to be compensated more fully. However, all this must not appease anyone. While there has been some reduction in the number of grave crimes against the individual, an increase in the number of mercenary crimes--misappropriations, speculation, and bribe-taking--in some regions has taken place.

How attain a radical improvement of the work of the courts? The overwhelming majority of civil and criminal cases are examined by the people's courts. Practically all the work in regard to the control of the execution of sentences and rulings is concentrated here. Every year, millions of citizens encounter the activity of the people's courts. On the basis of the attitude of their workers--from secretary to chairman of the court--toward their work, people in our country judge about justice in the state. Of course, the people's courts are not institutions called upon to bring people sheer joy and pleasure. Here daily, at times rigorous, work is going on in regard to the establishment of truth. All the more so it must be conducted with the maximum degree of objectivity, with identical attention to all who take part in it, calmly and with high standards. But some people's courts forget the Leninist proposition to the effect that the people's court cannot be simply "an official institution", where "they apply the corresponding articles of the Penal Code to individual cases. . . ." that the court is a state and public institution, in which all work must be conducted for the purpose of "exposing thoroughly and bringing to public light all the social and political threads of the crime and its significance, and drawing lessons of public morals and practical politics from the trial." [Footnote 1] [V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol. 4, pp 407-408).

Biased rulings in regard to any cases are absolutely intolerable. All the more inadmissible even isolated cases of the unjustified conviction of citizens. Such cases are receiving a sharp and fundamental assessment. For gross violations of the law, involving the conviction of innocent people, the chairman of the Judicial Division for Criminal Cases of the Saratov Oblast Court, Teplov, the member of the same oblast court, Druzin, and the member of the Tashkent Oblast Court, Rasulov, were recalled ahead of schedule. Not long ago, at a session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Justice, the question of the eradication of violations of that sort in the activity of the courts was examined.

It was recommended to the administrators of the organs of justice and to the Chairmen of the Supreme Courts of the union republics to introduce, for review at the coordinated conferences of the law enforcement organs, joint proposals aimed at the prevention of unjustified institution of criminal proceedings and conviction of citizens.

It is necessary to make more active use, in trials, of sound-recording and reproduction equipment and other scientific-technical means, which will make it possible to improve the organizational aspect of the processes and substantially reduce the time required for the examination of cases. Such experience of the Supreme Court of the Georgian SSR deserves dissemination.

It seems also expedient to grant courts the right to apply sanctions (penalties, warnings) to officials who do not carry out their orders. We must solve the question of material labor incentives of officers of the law for good work in regard to compensation of damage inflicted through mercenary crimes.

We will have to achieve a substantial increase in the quality of work in regard to the generalization of judicial practice. The USSR Ministry of Justice carries out quite a number of such generalizations, but their level is frequently not very high. We perceive qualitative changes in this work in seeing to it that the generalizations, as a rule, are planned, are carried out jointly with the courts and with the active participation of scholars.

The further improvement of the work of the legal profession is of no small importance. The constant increase of the professional level, conscientiousness, honesty, adherence to principles, and persistence of the lawyers in giving assistance to citizens is a dictate of the time. Every lawyer must understand that he is not only a defender of the law, but also a public figure, fully responsible for the proper execution of obligations. In accordance with the Integrated Program for the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Sphere for the years 1986-2000, the further increase of the volume of services to the population on the part of lawyers is envisaged in the 12th Five-Year Plan. The task of the legal profession is the increase, by every conceivable means, of the quality of the assistance being given to the population and small enterprises. Unremitting attention must be given to the improvement of the organization of the work of the legal advice offices, first of all to the establishment of a routine of work that is most convenient for the population and which excludes the diversion of workers from production. It is necessary to practice more broadly the provision of legal assistance directly in the labor collectives, after shifts, and also at the place of residence.

Recently there has been an appreciable expansion in the notary services to the population. In 1985, approximately 24 million notary actions were completed, which is significantly more than in the past years. And nevertheless, in the activity of the notary offices there are substantial defects. The possibilities of the notary's office for strengthening the legality of economic relations are far from being fully utilized. In the structure of operations of notary offices, the certification of the correctness of copies of documents predominates. The organs of justice do not show initiative in putting questions to economic managers concerning turning to notary offices for the receipt of executive endorsements for penalties for arrears. This is what was shown by



an audit conducted not long ago in the Turkmen SSR. In the republic, as of 1 March 1986, more than 41,000 subscribers had not paid for the use of electricity for more than half a year. The situation with apartment rent is also bad. In the city of Mary, more than 1,200 apartment tenants owed rent for a period of more than 3 months. According to incomplete data, the indebtedness in this sphere throughout the country on 1 January 1986 amounted to more than 150 million rubles. In many respects, such a situation is explained by the poor work of the housing and municipal services and trade organs, which do not turn in the notary offices for the receipt of notary endorsements for a compulsory penalty for the indebtedness. The notary offices, in their turn, do not conduct explanatory work in this direction.

The organs of justice are taking measures in regard to the improvement of the activity of the institutions of the civil registry offices, where violations of legislation, red tape and bureaucracy have not yet been overcome. Giving greater attention to them, the organs of justice must improve the coordination of the measures being taken with the Soviets of People's Deputies, in so doing taking into account local conditions, including national peculiarities.

Large and responsible tasks are developing in the sphere of the coordination and improvement of the methodical guidance of work with respect to the propagation of legal knowledge. It is a well-known fact that the state of discipline and legality is directly related to the level of the sense of justice of the citizens. This is why the party regards as one of the most important tasks the education of the Soviet people in the spirit of high civic respect for Soviet laws and for the standards of socialist conduct, the implacability toward any violations of legality, and the readiness and ability to take an active part in the preservation of law and order. In recent years quite a lot has been done in legal education. The main thing consists in the fact that organizational bases of this work, encompassing the different social, professional and adult groups of the population, have been found and tested by practice.

However, it is impossible not to see serious shortcomings as well. In legal propaganda there is quite a lot of formalism and working in spurts; the "gross [production] approach" to the assessment of legal education methods has not been overcome. For a long time there has been no solution of such long-ago-matured questions as the radical improvement of the legal training of leading cadres, the development of a state-wide integrated program of legal education for young people, the increase of school hours for the study of law in all educational institutions, the training of teachers of law, above all for the general educational schools and the vocational-technical schools, the increase of the output of legal literature, the strengthening of the material and methodical base of legal propaganda, and the reorganization of the administration of legal education.

It is impossible to conduct the work in regard to the teaching of respect for the law without a well-adjusted system of legal information for the population. Experience shows that the lack of information about legal matters on the part of citizens and officials lowers the preventive force of the law and is one of the reasons giving rise to numerous appeals to various institutions and organizations. During the past year, almost 100,000 people turned to the journal CHELOVEK I ZAKON, and over 110,000 to the newspaper TRUD, with a request to provide

an explanation of legal questions. Because of the lack of information about legal matters, citizens frequently do not turn to the institutions and organizations which can deal with their request. In 1985, the USSR Ministry of Justice alone received about 12,000 "misdirected" letters. One can imagine the paper merry-go-round on a country-wide scale.

The task of the organs of justice, in coordination with other law enforcement organs and public organizations, is to see to it that the Soviet person receives legal information where he lives and works. Positive experience of such organization of things has been accumulated in the BSSR, the ESSR, and the Mari ASSR, where, by decision of the party and soviet organs, active work is being conducted in regard to general compulsory education in law for the population. In the LiSSR, contests in legal knowledge, which have already become traditional in the republic, serve the increase in legal literacy very well.

The USSR Ministry of Justice receives quite a number of letters, whose authors with good reason raise questions about the mandatory study of legal disciplines in system of retraining of all categories of personnel and the introduction of legal certification for officials, soviet and economic administrators.

We expect from the legal journals an improvement of their work with respect to the illumination of new legislation, the demonstration of the positive experience of the work of the law enforcement organs and the legal services, as well as the labor collectives and public organizations, in regard to the strengthening of discipline, legality, and law and order. Their pages still do not contain discussions of the most important questions of legal work in the national economy and the improvement of economic legislation. Little is being published in the way of interesting, emotionally rich materials containing a profound analysis of negative phenomena.

The constant task of all organs of justice is to conduct a resolute struggle for the purity of cadres. Moreover, this is not simply a cadre problem, but a political task, and it must be solved not as a campaign "to shake up" the cadres. We must not propagate an atmosphere of distrust and suspiciousness. The purity of our ranks must be achieved through the constant and painstaking study of cadres in the process of work and daily life. The necessary qualities of workers in the field of justice are modesty, honesty, conscientiousness, ideological firmness, and the ability to actively put into effect the policy of the party. Individual educational work must become an indispensable condition. In so doing, special concern is being given to cultivation of ideological and moral qualities. Their level and the ideological maturity of a given worker should be judged, not by their ability to speak from a rostrum, but by their attitude to their work, by the results of their work, and by their conduct in the collective and outside it. Not a single worker, whatever post he occupies, should be beyond control and criticism. In the process of all of this work, the persons will be exposed who cannot or do not wish to live and work in the new way, who oppose the reorganization that is taking place in our society.

The party is making special demands now on administrators of all levels and ranks. "Every administrator," it is pointed out in the Resolution of the 27th Congress, "must be distinguished by ideological firmness, high political culture, competence, the ability to organize collective work, to inspire people

with their personal example, faithfulness to principles, strong moral convictions, the constant need to associate with the masses, and to live by the interests and needs of the people." The presence of these qualities should also be verified in any promotion to executive work.

One of the key directions of our activity is the improvement of the style and methods of administration, the development of measures aimed at increasing the role of the legal means which the courts and the organs and institutions of justice have at their disposal for the solution of the projected socio-economic reforms. Ahead lies large-scale, intensive, and qualitatively new work.

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## SOCIAL ISSUES

### GROWTH OF LAWYERS' SERVICES TO CITIZENS DISCUSSED

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST in Russian No 6, Jun 86 (signed to press 20 May 86) pp 16-18

[Article by Ye. Sekhin, chief of the Department of Lawyers of the USSR Ministry of Justice: "Increase the Level of the Work of the Legal Profession"]

[Text] The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress concerning the increase in the level of work also pertain to the legal profession. For this reason, the colleges of advocates and all legal advice offices must develop the necessary organizational measures for the realization of the decisions of the congress and to secure their unconditional realization.

At the basis of the measures must be put the indicators envisaged by the Integrated Program for the Development of the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Sphere for the Years 1986-2000, which was approved by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of 25 September 1985. An integral part of the Integrated Program are services of a legal character being rendered to the population by the advocates.

The Integrated Program envisages the further increase in the level and quality of the work of the legal advice offices, the strengthening of their material base, and the provision of office equipment means. Special emphasis was given to the necessity of every conceivable development of new services and the creation of conditions for the expansion of the practice of extending legal assistance to citizens directly in enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. We will have to organize the constant study and prognosis of the demand for legal assistance, taking into account the increasing literacy and general culture of the population. While improving the already developed system of free legal assistance to the population, it is necessary to harmoniously develop, in accordance with the needs and inquiries of the citizens, some types of paid legal assistance.

How is one to understand the task of raising, to a qualitatively new level, the organization of the work of the presidia of the colleges of advocates and legal advice offices? First of all, this signifies the well thought-out planning of the work of all links and the determination of the most promising directions of organizational, methodical and professional activity. An indisputable rule must be the trustworthiness and objectivity of the assessment of the results of the work and the contribution of every advocate in the execution



of the tasks of the Integrated Program in regard to the development of the services sphere. The tasks that have been set for the colleges of advocates demand considerable efforts, but they are fully fulfillable.

The demand for legal assistance by citizens is constantly growing. During the past year, the legal advice offices carried out more than 12.5 million assignments of citizens, i. e., twice more than 10 years ago. This is an indicator not only of the growth of the legal and general culture of the population, but also of the increase in the level of work of the legal advice offices and the quality of the professional activity of the advocates. Every year they give citizens more than 9 million oral advisory opinions, compose more than 3 million legal documents, execute a significant volume of assignments for citizens at the inquest, in courts and other organs, and introduce about 5,000 petitions and proposals in regard to the prevention of violations of the law, and conduct significant work explaining the law in labor collectives and at the place of residence.

During the past years, quite a lot has been done to change the work routine of the legal advice offices in the interests of the workers. Citizens can call on advocates during non-working hours and on one of the days-off. The network of public consultation points at the place of work and residence of people, which are being created with the help of advocates and where legal assistance is being offered to them free of charge, is being developed increasingly more. However, objectively assessing the organization of the activity of the legal profession, it must be acknowledged that there are still quite a few grounds for concern.

The needs for legal assistance to the population, especially in remote rural regions, are for the time being not fully satisfied by some colleges of the RSFSR, the Belorussian, Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, and other union republics. In some regions of country, legal advice offices have not been opened to this day. Because of understaffing of colleges, timely and quality participation of advocates in trials, especially in civil law cases, is not guaranteed everywhere. In a number of republics and oblasts, the network of public consultation points at places of work and residence of citizens is not sufficiently developed. Not isolated are cases where advocates give citizens poorly-reasoned advice and consultation, compose legally ungrounded documents, and have a poor command of existing legislation.

Regardless of the fact that on the whole, after the adoption of the Law on the Legal Profession in the USSR, qualitative changes took place in the staffs of the colleges of advocates, in many of them, especially in Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Azerbaijan, and Tajikistan, persons continue to work who have compromised themselves both at their previous place of work and in the legal profession. At times executive and labor discipline remains low. Not everywhere has the instruction of the chiefs of consultation offices in advanced methods of work been organized.

All of this, without a doubt, lowers the level of the professional activity of the advocates and calls forth the justified censure of citizens. Until recently, insufficient attention, on the part of the ministries and departments of justice, was given to the extension of real assistance to the colleges of advocates in the strengthening of the material base, the creation of necessary

conditions of work, the solution of housing, consumer and other questions, and the attaching of young specialists in the colleges. As a rule, this leads to personnel turnover, to the transfer of skilled advocates to other departments.

Recently normative documents, in which the prospects of development for the coming 10 years and the strengthening of the material base of the legal advice offices and their provision with furniture, telephones and other office equipment are set forth, have been adopted in practically all of the union republics. This undoubtedly will have an effect on the interest of the colleges of advocates in the improvement of the organization of work.

While utilizing the developed forms and methods of activity of the legal advice offices, it is important not to lose time in order to actively introduce new forms of legal assistance to citizens as well. To take, for example, the right of advocates, provided for by the Law on the Legal Profession in the USSR, to represent the rights and legal interests of persons, who have appealed for legal assistance, in various commissions, comrades' courts, arbitration, and other state organs, and to compose statements, complaints, and other documents of a legal character. It seems that such forms of legal assistance could be introduced much more actively if the citizens were more fully informed about the possibility of receiving them. This process, without a doubt, will be conducive to an increase in the legal culture of the population and the energy in the activity of the law enforcement organs and public formations, and the strengthening of legality. It must be acknowledged that the colleges of advocates still do not make use of the significant possibilities in the expansion of paid legal assistance.

The experience of the work of the advocates of Azerbaijan, Belorussia and other union republics shows that the brigade method of visits to labor collectives is an extremely promising form of legal assistance to the population. This is indicated by the positive reviews of both the economic managers and the workers themselves. The practice of the use of such visits has shown that it is necessary to complete the staffing of the brigades of advocates beforehand from among highly-skilled specialists, to determine the time of the visit well in advance with the administration, and to inform the workers.

We will have to expand everywhere the practice of advising citizens by telephone and visits by advocates when called to the home. In a number of republics such a form of legal assistance is successfully used for the composition of legal documents or for the receipt of written information about different branches of law. Usually invalids and the aged are in need of such a form of legal assistance, as well as citizens who require effective legal assistance because of various reasons.

Promising is also such a form of legal services as the composition by the advocate, upon the request of the citizen, of drafts of wills; agreements of the purchase/sale of buildings and property, the donation of dwelling-houses and automobiles, about the establishment of the procedure for using the premises of dwelling-houses; the registration of documents for the exchange of apartments. For the preparation of such complicated legal documents, apart from specialist knowledge, numerous kinds of information, acts, and findings obtained on demand from various court instances are needed. The execution of these operations by

advocates would economize the time of citizens and would be conducive to effectiveness in the work of notary offices and other interested institutions and organizations. Advocates of the Baltic union republics are successfully introducing many of the indicated types of legal assistance and intend to develop them in the future.

The reorganization of work in the indicated direction requires the revision of some provisions of the Instructions on the Wages of Advocates. The Department of Lawyers of the USSR Ministry of Justice intends to decide this question in the very near future since the developed form of wages, in our view, at the present time gives advocates an insufficient interest in the development of legal assistance. The most qualified among them successfully fulfill the financial plan and are not interested in its overfulfillment since everything earned above their established maximum wages, without compensation, is transferred to the income of the presidium of the college of advocates. One can also hardly recognize as right the fact that an advocate, who has conscientiously worked in the college for many years, and a young specialist are treated identically with respect to their wages. All this requires well-thought-out proposals, which would encourage the establishment, in the college of advocates, of an innovative approach to the organization of the work of legal advice offices. The dependence of the wages of an advocate on their [as published] competence and the real contribution of everyone to the increase of the quality and standards of legal assistance will be conducive to the stability of the collectives and the attaching of highly-skilled cadres.

Practice advances the demand to change the provision of Article 22 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Procedure concerning the admission of the advocate to participation in a case by decision of the procurator from the moment a charge is brought. It is expedient to introduce corrections in the criminal procedure legislation so that, upon the petition of the defendant, the advocate can take part in the case both in the course of the preliminary investigation from the moment a charge is brought and in the process of the inquest. Many practical and scientific workers share this point of view. The introduction of such legal norms would objectively encourage the increase of the quality and the reduction of the time periods of the investigation. Together with this, there would be a fuller guarantee of the right of all defendants to a defense and a significant expansion of the participation of the advocates in the extension of legal assistance to them. For this reason, we should envisage the right of the defense counsel to participate in all investigative actions without restriction, if such actions substantially affect the interests of the client.

The principle-based position of the advocate is always conducive to an objective concept of the fairness of the application of the law in our country and about the authority of justice as a whole. Hence--the problem of high professionalism and purity of the ranks of the legal profession. Precisely for this reason, constant attention has been given for some time past to the strengthening of the personnel of the legal profession with skilled workers, who are capable of defending the interests of citizens on the basis of their business and moral qualities.

Activity in regard to the development of legal assistance insistently demands an increase in professional mastery. We will have to revise the programs and

plans of their training, to involve the chiefs of the legal advice offices and the chairmen of the presidia more actively in participation in the training, to utilize the progressive experience of the base collectives, and to work out the methods for the introduction of new forms of legal assistance to the population. It is necessary to devote scientific-practical conferences to these problems, with the involvement of the republic aktivs of the colleges of advocates and scholars and lawyers. Here the public scientific research institutes for legal defense and the methods councils of the presidia of the colleges of advocates must play their role. With a view to coordinating their activity, we should think through the proposals for the creation, under the ministries of justice of the union republics, of scientific-methods councils for the affairs of the legal profession. Having united around themselves the aktiv of the legal profession and scientific workers, they could bring to light progressive experience, conduct research into the problems of the development of legal services and professional activity, and develop methodical manuals and recommendations for all colleges of advocates of the republic. And if such work produces the necessary results--to think over the proposal for the creation, subsequently, of a scientific-methods council for the affairs of the legal profession under the USSR Ministry of Justice as well.

It is also necessary to review the Statute on the Public Contest for the Best Legal Advice Office to assure that its conditions provide maximum incentive to the initiative of the chiefs of the legal advice offices and the advocates aimed at the increase of the standards and quality of work and the introduction of new types of legal assistance. To this end, the creation of special incentive funds should be envisaged in every college.

At present it is important to impart dynamism everywhere to the work of the legal advice offices in regard to the achievement of concrete advances in the development of legal assistance with guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

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## SOCIAL ISSUES

### KASSR: TOO FEW DOCTORS IN RURAL RAYON

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 19 July 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter T. Ysqaqov titled "Discussion That Gained a Lot of Attention." The article looks at the results of a recently held "Open Letter Day" in Irgizskiy Rayon of Aktyubinsk Oblast. Subject was locally available medical services and facilities.

Although Ysqaqov stresses the positive side of local medical service--the many new facilities and much new equipment, attempts to serve individual communities better--many letters were quite critical. Among these things criticized was a doctor-to-inhabitant ratio in the rayon (19 per 1,000) that is half the republic average, an acute shortage of personnel in certain key specialties (including X-ray technicians), the non-availability of even the most basic medical supplies, instruments, and equipment in some cases (there is, for example, only a single mobile X-ray unit and it is not operational most of the year), and problems of attitude on the part of system managers and doctors and others toward those whom they are supposed to be serving. Workers and managers both criticized failure to provide some promised local facilities. Here those officials responsible promised a quick response. /6667

### KASSR: MISUSE OF STATE VEHICLES FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES PROTESTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 10 July 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word column by N. Khisameddinov and N. Naftakhov titled "Privilege." The article protests--with license numbers, dates, names, and other facts--the misuse of state vehicles for private purposes by the elite, i.e., managers or organizations and enterprises who ought to know better. Increased responsibility and more "order" is called for in this area. /6667

### KASSR: NO REASON TO REST ON ANTIALCOHOLISM LAURELS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 18 July 1986 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "For a Sober Way of Life." The editorial reviews what has been achieved in the year since the beginning of the latest Soviet antialcoholism campaign. Success in reducing the number of outlets selling alcohol is noted but, the editorial goes on, we have no reason to rest on our laurels since what is at stake is a sober way of life and not in what quantities and where alcoholic beverages are sold. It calls for a renewed campaign by all concerned, with restrictions on alcoholism recreation--a major area of concentration. /6667

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SOCIAL ISSUES

UNDERGROUND VIDEO THEATERS DISCOVERED IN LISSR

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 5 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by V. Vatis under the rubric "Feuilleton": "Video... Horror"]

[Text] In olden times, when the cinema was still the Great Unknown and film rental was in the domain of initiative by private individuals, whose complete lack of moral principle and artistic taste was more than compensated for by their thirst for the greatest possible profits, movie posters produced a stunning impression. For instance, they would proclaim that on a certain day there would be shown a tragedy 3,000 meters in length, and that "individuals with a nervous disposition are requested not to attend." Understandably enough, nervous individuals, burning with curiosity, took the theaters by storm. Just like the rest of the audience, they were thrill-seekers.

Of course, we now know that movie tragedies often in fact turned out to be completely decorous melodramas, in which the most terrible things that occurred were rapid-fire shoot-outs within the strict framework of the usual triangle: husband, wife and a "friend of the house..."

The movies have long since been freed from their muteness, as well as from some other ailments of an artistic or technical nature. Yet a certain segment of the public still suffers from a thirst for thrills. And since these are often in short supply on movie screens in this country, once again private entrepreneurs have come to the aid of these sufferers. These "electronic peddlers" wander through cities and villages, heavily laden with videocassette recorders and the cassettes for them -- both items exclusively of overseas origin. What is more, they find their audience without the help of mass advertising and colorful posters. Their occupation is secretive and of a delicate nature, requiring darkness not only where the videos are shown, but also in the commercial aspects of the video business.

Naturally their main attraction is their film repertoire. The very names of the movies promise an abundance of thrills and a taste of "forbidden fruit." Judge for yourself: "First Blood," "An Almost Perfect Crime," "Day of Bloody Vengeance," "Wolf's Blood" and "The New Barbarians" -- these are only some of this sort of "horror films." Naturally these "pictures" are not shown for free. Admission is high -- sometimes up to 10 rubles a head. But, as they say, you get what you pay for...

One must assume that an "underground video theater" with the impressive repertoire listed above, operating in Lentvaris at the address of Pervomayskaya Street 26, Apartment 10 and belonging to a certain V. Skayva (no place of employment), would have continued these lucrative showings if law enforcement officers had not intervened. It was they who established that the "video horror" cassettes belonged to A. Karalyunas, a junior scientific assistant in the Department of Astronomy and Quantum Electronics at Vilnius State University. And he was showing them on a VCR which, according to him, had been left with him for repairs. The "show" was simply a test of the equipment. And although it appeared doubtful that the VCR had to be taken from Vilnius to Trakay in order to test it out, and also doubtful that it was necessary to assemble a large audience to do so, this "explanation" was accepted as completely satisfactory...

However, the militia knows for certain that "video peddlers" are not leasing VCR and videocassettes just "for the heck of it," but rather for a very high price: from 50 to 100 rubles per day. Otherwise they would disappear, since on the "black market" a single "video horror" cassette sells for a price which is a horror story in itself.

Underground "video theaters" have been discovered not only in apartments and private houses in Vilnius, in Kayshyadorskiy, Moletskiy, and Trakayskiy rayons and in other rayons in our republic. They have also been found in public places and institutions. For example, again in Trakay, a group of thrill-seekers got together for a video showing at... the local print shop. There they saw a movie about Rambo, the American "Green Beret" idol, and his bloody outrages in Vietnam, played on the very latest model of Finno-Japanese VCR. It was brought to the print shop by A. Raynis, a sports instructor at the Drobe Woolen Goods Production Association in Kaunas; he had rented both the VCR and the cassettes from a relative -- R. Pashkauskas, the chairman of the trade union committee of the experimental farm under the Lithuanian Research Institute for Veterinary Medicine, located in Kayshyadoris.

In Kaunas, a small circle of thrill-seekers was gathered in a dormitory of the Institute for Rural Construction Planning by V. Aldis, an engineer at the same institute. In Druskininkay, at the Hotel Turistas, travelers were entertained with the same type of movies by V. Ulinskas, an electrician at the Sheshupe Textile Factory in Kapsukas. He not only owned a splendid VCR, but an impressive collection of videocassettes as well. A total of 19 of them! In a word, the tourists got thrills aplenty...

The "video peddlers" have also done their bit to "improve" discotheque operations. For example, at the Kupishkis House of Culture one notable event was a youth video discotheque, organized by E. Butkyavichyus, a highly qualified professional in his field. The director of discotheques attached to a number of restaurants and cafes under the Panevezhis Cafeteria and Restaurant Trust, for two evenings in a row he regaled quite a large audience of young people, including vastly underage children, with all sorts of video horrors, from the adventures of "Green Beret" Rambo to the series of movies entitled "Deadly Vengeance," which portray in minute detail methods of killing and maiming in hand-to-hand combat, using karate and kung-fu tricks.

One automatically wonders: how could the Kupishkis cultural authorities have become accomplices to this newly-arrived "video peddler"? Through stupidity and irresponsibility alone? Or did greed also play a role? It remains for professional crime experts to come up with an answer to these questions...

Here we should note that it is no easy task to bring the "video peddlers" and their willing or unwilling accomplices to justice. The law provides for convictions only in cases in which it can be proven that a profit was made or that viewers were charged an inflated admission price. Also, there is usually a conspiracy of silence among the "thrill-seekers" who decide to go to such underground shows.

The moral harm done to society and the decay of young people's spirits are, alas, intangibles, and the law, to our great regret, does not prosecute on the basis of such criteria.

It is true that there have been rumors to the effect that at the very least the video peddlers will receive administrative punishments. But what do they care about a small fine? They mock this measly increase in their rental overhead; the profits will cover it...

And harm continues to be done to society, and on a rather considerable scale. The militia told us that recently there has appeared a new type of crime committed by young people: so-called "unmotivated" crimes. For instance, a group of kids might be walking down a street, and suddenly for no reason at all attack a passerby with their fists. Or they might pull down a telephone pole, or smash out someone's windows. Of course such incidents are rare, but are they not the result of viewing all these video horrors, and are they not the practical application of the lessons in violence and cruelty which they contain? It is not we who are posing this by no means rhetorical question, but rather law enforcement officers. And if crime specialists have already asked themselves this question, that means that it is a question worth considering!

Of course, the militia is not completely powerless in its struggle against the "video peddlers," judging by the fact that dozens of cases have been brought against individuals for showing inferior overseas movie productions. Yet only those who were caught red-handed showing pornographic movies have actually felt the full force of the Law's chastising hand. And only those showing movies deemed by experts to be pure pornography at that. "Semi-pornographic" movies are not punishable by law, although they too propagandize cruelty and a contemptuous attitude toward women and their dignity.

You, dear readers, will probably ask: how and from where do the "peddlers" obtain these cassettes of horror movies and porno films? Where are their sources, the "black market" which feeds them? This question must be answered by the customs, whose vigilance is at times unequal to the impudence and cleverness of smugglers. Furthermore, it seems to us that the sale of



domestic cassettes with good video recordings of the most diverse types, yet at the same time entertaining and wholesome, would work directly toward reducing the demand for the video trash described above!

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## SOCIAL ISSUES

### TURKMEN WOMEN NOT ENTERING WORK FORCE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 27 August 1986 carries on pages 1, 2 a 4100-word report on a meeting of party activists to discuss problems in the implementation of school reform. S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen Party Central Committee, made the point that "strengthening educational work in the school itself is required because its shortcomings are leading to very harmful results and are exerting a negative influence on activating an active life position among school graduates. The fact that many Turkmen girls are not going to work after graduating from secondary school and that Turkmen youths, expecting an easy road, are not entering production but instead enter trade and service sectors, is hardly a surprise."

### WOMEN DRAWN INTO BAKHERDEN RAYON WORK FORCE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 20 August 1986 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by K. Nazarov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Bakherden Raykom, on efforts being made "to eliminate shortcomings in raising women's work and social activism." With this end in mind, "ideological and mass political work have been strengthened, especially measures to provide youth with an atheistic, legal and inter-nationalist education." He adds, however, that "not enough work is being done to attract the non-working part of the population which is capable of working into socially useful work. The number of women working in industry, construction and trade is still very small."

### TEACHERS' CONFERENCES TO STRESS IDEOLOGY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 15 August 1986 carries on page 1 a 1400-word lead editorial timed to the city and rayon teachers conferences which are to take place on 28-29 August. Gor- and raykom secretaries will report on "the further strengthening of students' ideational-political, atheistic, and internationalistic education" in connection with school reform. The editorial stresses that "the basic attention of conference participants must be focused on perfecting their Marxist-Leninist world-view and communist morality in their teaching, and relentlessness towards any acceptance of bourgeois ideology and morality."

#### SCHOOL FOOD ORGANIZATION ASSAILED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 13 August 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial criticizing the organization of food programs at a number of schools. "One must say that school cafeterias and buffets will not have been completely put in order by the beginning of the school year." The editorial points out that "only 50 percent of the school cafeterias and buffets will be repaired by the beginning of the school year in Bayramaly city." At the No 9 school in Mary city "the building for this school cafeteria has not had any maintenance or repair in the last 8 years; its floor has rotted away and its refrigerator room does not function". Similar problems are cited at a number of other schools.

#### 1985-1986 TUSSR EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMAR GAZETI in Turkmen 31 August 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word editorial citing educational statistics in the TUSSR for the 1985-1986 school year. "Last year 819,300 students attended our republic's general education schools; 52,100 studied in our professional-technical schools, 37,000 in specialized secondary education schools, and 38,800 at higher schools. In 1985 67,700 had a higher education and more than 11,000 a specialized secondary education, were trained for various branches of the economy".

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CSO: 1830/109

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### SHORTCOMINGS IN KIRGHIZ STUDENT TRAINING, NEED FOR RUSSIAN NOTED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 16 August 1986 carries on page 3 a 900-word article entitled "Why the Best One Weeps" by Professor S. Daniyarov, rector of the Kirghiz State Medical Institute, who comments on the poor performance of those applying for admission despite having received high marks upon graduation from lower schools. "One-half of those taking exams on the Russian language, biology, and chemistry received unsatisfactory marks. It is especially distressing that gold and silver medal recipients at the entrance exams do not corroborate the basis for having received medals in school." Professor Daniyarov also approves of the institute's policy of teaching only in Russian, as it gives the medical student wider access to primary sources of information and aids in further study. He concludes by saying that the work of teaching collectives should be judged by end results, notwithstanding the disappointed tears of students facing rejection. /6662

### USE OF TELEVISION IN EXAMINING GEORGIAN AGROPROM LAUDED

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 15 October 1986 carries on page 10 a 600-word article by the paper's own correspondent Eduard Yeligulashvili entitled "Early in the Morning" which notes that the republic Gosagroprom [State Committee for Agricultural Production] recently put on a round-table "selector" [selecktorny] meeting to present information on agriculture directly to the target specialist. He contacted one such specialist who remarked that "earlier in such cases, instructions and consultations got to us via a long chain--from the Scientific Research Institute to the central administration [vedomstvo], from there to the rayon, further to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and to the brigades. And now--there is a direct television link." /6662

CSO: 1830/123



SOCIAL ISSUES

CONCERN EXPRESSED FOR EFFECTS OF TV BROADCASTING ON YOUTH

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 22 September 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article entitled "The Child in Front of the Television" by L. Shkolnik, senior scientific worker in the Scientific Research Institute of General Pedagogy of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. Shkolnik reports that a growing number of youth are watching more television and notes the importance of determining its effects as its use becomes more widespread.

"Specialists in the area of mass communications forecast that at the beginning of the 21st century, 5 to 10 union programs will be in operation on our country's territory, and also local television will send its 2 to 4 programs over the airwaves. High-quality systems of stereocolor television broadcasting with high resolution and quadrophonic sound will appear. In addition, without leaving the screen, it will be possible to receive any information, to conduct a dialog with a central computer."

In order to gauge the effects of current television broadcasting on youth, Shkolnik notes that "we questioned more than 800 students in grades 5-10 in urban and rural schools. The questions were various: 'Why do you sit in front of the television?' 'Whom do you know and like on the screen at home?' 'Which broadcasts, what themes do you choose for yourself?'" Results of the survey were analyzed on a computer and placed into six categories. The author concludes that the results were not encouraging for television or for parents and teachers. "An overwhelming majority of children perceive contemporary television broadcasting first of all as a source of excitement, to compensate for the monotony and sameness of their lives."

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CSO: 1830/123

SOCIAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

**MOSCOW SYNAGOGUE SERVICES DISTURBED**--Disturbances interrupted Saturday evening services at the Moscow synagogue on Arkhipov street. Four drunken youths disrupted the services, insulted passers-by and offended attending believers. The group leader, V. Geyzel', responded to requests for respect and silence with a stream of bad language and outbursts of "hooliganism." The police took the group away; the article observed that "probably, the offenders will receive their deserved punishment." [Editorial Report] [Moscow VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA in Russian 30 Oct 86 p 3] /6662

**AIRPORT RUNWAY LIGHTS STOLEN**--Kursk--Kursk airport recently suffered from a rash of thefts of runway lights. After a lengthy investigation, the local police discovered that a pair of young men had stolen them in order to rig up stereo speakers with flashing lights, something they had seen in a film. The two men are currently under investigation and may receive sentences as much as 6 years imprisonment. [By Lieutenant-Colonel V. Shepoval'nikov] [Editorial Report] [Moscow VOZDUSHNIY TRANSPORT in Russian 28 Oct 86 p 4] /6662

CSO: 1830/112

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### KaSSR: FAILURE TO USE IRRIGATED LANDS FULLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 15 July 1986 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "The Benefits of Irrigated Land." The editorial restates the importance of irrigated lands in terms of current agricultural goals and notices the on-going rapid pace of development in this area. It also criticizes republic irrigators, however, for failure to use existing irrigation potential fully--40,000 to 80,000 hectares of irrigated land are left unirrigated each year--and for failure to use some irrigation equipment. Such unutilized potential is indicated as a major resource for future development. /6662

### KaSSR: LARGE-SCALE POACHING FROM VEHICLES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 16 July 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by N. Sadwaqasov, senior consultant of the KaSSR Ministry of Justice, published under the rubric "Man and Law," titled "Let Us Not Be Too Free With Natural Riches." It is possible, Sadwaqasov stresses, to combine economic development and environmental protection, and this is in fact being done successfully, he goes on, in terms of the current economic program. However, he continues, the situation is by no means perfect and one particularly sensitive area is illegal hunting and fishing--poaching--both for individual benefit and for profit. The latter activity is contrary, he notes, to the current campaign against "unearned income."

Poaching, Sadwaqasov shows, is no small problem, with some 19,000 cases of fish poaching uncovered last year causing 170,000 rubles worth of damage and 5,000 hunting violations which caused 386,000 rubles worth of damage. Particularly problematical, he goes on to indicate, is poaching from vehicles--cars, trucks, even tractors--often to support large-scale, illegal commercial enterprise. He suggests that one way to reduce the damage caused by vehicle poaching is to hold those managers who allow vehicles to be used illegally for poaching equally responsible (along with poachers) for damage caused. /6662

### ALL POACHERS MUST BE PROSECUTED SAYS KaSSR FISHERIES CHIEF

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 13 July 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Y. Oteghaliyev, chief of the Kazakhrybvod Administration, titled "We Are Not Valuing Our Fisheries Riches."

The article looks at threats to republic fisheries posed by extremely prevalent poaching and through the pollution of waters by republic industry and individuals. The article criticizes republic judicial, police, and other enforcement authorities for their failure to investigate fully all cases of fishing and hunting violation and prosecute poachers to the greatest possible degree. Only a fraction of cases uncovered are said to be fully prosecuted now.

According to Oteghaliyev, there were 18,500 cases of fish poaching uncovered last year with 34,000 tons of illegally taken fish seized by authorities. In the first 6 months of this year alone an additional nearly 10,000 cases have been uncovered. /6662

#### KASSR: EDITORIAL WARNS UNITS NOT HEEDING NEW CONSUMER GOODS GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 20 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial titled "Let Consumer Goods Be Up to Demand." The editorial reminds the public of current party goals calling for a drastic improvement in the quantity, quality, and variety of consumer goods (a 26.2-percent growth in consumer goods production is called for during the current 5-year plan compared to the last, with consumer goods production increasingly tied to the conditions of the marketplace). Organizations not performing current tasks up to required levels are criticized by name, particularly those which have been subject to repeated product quality criticism but which have still not altered production practices to meet new needs.

#### KASSR: MANAGERS PROSECUTED FOR PRODUCT QUALITY VIOLATIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 30 July 1986 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by Q. Dysenbin, investigator of the Leninskiy Rayon (Northern Kazakhstan Oblast) Procurator's Office, published under the rubric "Man and Law," titled "Continued Attention to Product Quality." The article notes recent prosecutions of factory managers and other responsible persons for failure to produce good quality products in spite of repeated and specific public criticism. Among those prosecuted was the head of a unit producing nonalcoholic beverages in a food combine. In his case the problem was failure to follow technological requirements in combining the ingredients of lemonade, with irregular proportions in drinks the result, contrary to state quality standards. /6662

#### KASSR: HERDSMEN SHORTAGE HERALDS CRISIS OF SHEEP RAISING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 18 July 1986 carries on pages 10, 11, and 14 a 4,200-word article by Sultanali Balghabayev, published under the rubric "Questions To Look Into," titled "Why Are Shepherds in Short Supply?" The article looks at the short supply of shepherds--the republic is 10,000 short of an optimum 121,000, not to mention peak season needs--as symptomatic of larger woes in the republic's economy.



The basic difficulty, Balghabayev makes clear, is that the sheep-herding sector pays very poorly (substantially less than for crop-raising sectors, such as rice growing, where the work is much easier, Balghabayev stresses), that very long hours under impossible working conditions are required, that shepherds receive little in the way of consumer or recreational services, and that the sector is otherwise poorly supported in terms of mechanization (crop growing gets the lion's share of all agricultural equipment), water (for very dry and thus deteriorating pastures), and even basic construction (corrals are, for example, a major problem). Even the traditional felt yurt is in short supply and what is being produced is of poor quality. Moreover, Balghabayev shows, modern agricultural labor organization--through brigades--may be quite unsuited to sheep-raising and may be compounding the problem.

A major overhaul of the sector, Balghabayev stresses, is required, with major efforts to understand the problems involved and to respond to them meaningfully. And any such changes, he makes clear, must involve better wages and much improved living standards for herdsmen if these vital figures of Kazakh life are to be kept on the job.

Another difficulty of modern republic sheep raising discussed by Balghabayev is the wolf problem. Wolf populations are described as being at record levels and losses rapidly increasing. The modern technology--including helicopters--needed to deal with the problem is lacking. /6662

CSO: 1830/125

REGIONAL ISSUES

CONSTRUCTION OF HYDROSYSTEM FOR MOSCOW ON UPPER VOLGA

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Oct 86 p 4

[Two articles, titles and authors as indicated below, under rubric "Continuation of a Discussion"]

[Text] By means of articles that were published recently -- "Volga Whirlpools" (4 Jun 86) and "Planned Atlantis" (27 Aug 86) -- SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has touched upon an extremely acute and multilevel problem -- the desirability of building, in the area of the city of Rzhev, yet another hydrosystem with a reservoir in the upper reaches of the Volga for the additional providing of Moscow with water. "The construction is inevitable!" water-supply veterans wrote, disputing the items printed in the newspaper, and the newspaper completely printed their opinion. Their opinion is also supported by another collective letter that is being published today. However, there are also serious alternatives to this point of view. They are proposed, in particular, by bureau members of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council of Problems of the Biosphere who recently, at a special meeting, thoroughly discussed Moscow's water problem.

"The Construction Plan Has Been Carefully Weighed"

The article "Planned Atlantis" is in essence a continuation of the broad discussion on the pages of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA of a problem that is very important for Moscow -- the problem of the prospects of its water supply.

It is necessary first of all to refute the very principle of approach to the problem to be discussed. It is not a "Planned Atlantis," but the social demand formulated by the residents of Moscow, which has become the real reason that has forced the construction planners and builders to search for the optimal alternative for supplying the capital, within compressed periods of time, with additional volumes of water. Linked with this is the possibility that every Moscow family, by the year 2000, will obtain a separate apartment that is provided with water in accordance with the existing standard.

In the newspaper items linked with the Rzhev Hydrosystem, we are constantly asked one and the same question: wouldn't it be possible for everyone to begin to expend water more thriftily, more economically, and then there would be no need for a new hydrosystem? The serious situation that has been developing around the Rzhev Hydrosystem forces us specialists to answer that question in the most precise manner possible.

What does one mean by "economizing of water"? It is the fundamental, technical-engineering reorganization of the system of cold and hot water supply. It is the production of new, expensive equipment made of scarce nonferrous metals and high-grade rubber, and the development of new standard construction plans. According to preliminary computations, the building of a plant to manufacture new plumbing fittings, the installation of those fittings, and the remodeling of the exterior networks and the plumbing pipes within the buildings will cost the city of Moscow alone approximately a billion rubles. Recently certain people have got the idea that if a water meter were to be installed in every apartment and the price of water were raised, one could immediately achieve a sharp economizing in the use of water. Actually, this is by no means so. In Moscow alone it would be necessary to install 2.6 million such meters, which then would have to be operated. That would cost 260 million rubles.

Under the existing conditions, the Administration of the Moscow Water-Supply and Sewerage Management has taken steps to economize water. In 1985 the implementation of this program provided the opportunity to supply water for the newly constructed housing areas simply by relying on water economy measures. But even according to the most optimistic forecasts, by relying on these measures Moscow will be able to develop for no more than 5-6 years, and then, if a new water-supply source is not created, continuous water supply will be interrupted.

The building of the Rzhev Hydrosystem began in 1983 in conformity with a USSR Council of Ministers decree, which had been preceded by detailed studies by bodies of experts and the coordination of the construction plan with the interested organizations in conformity with the procedure existing in the country for approving large-scale and complicated construction projects. The discussion that has been going on in recent months on the pages of newspapers concerning the desirability of building the Rzhev Hydrosystem is explained by the fact that THE AUTHORS OF SOME OF THE ARTICLES ARE IGNORANT OF THE ESSENCE OF THE SITUATION.

The Rzhev Hydrosystem was selected as a first-priority project for increasing the supply of water to Moscow as a result of the conducting of scientific-research and exploratory construction-planning projects in comparison with other possible sources of water supply...

When the construction plan for the Rzhev Hydrosystem was being developed, consideration was taken of a multifaceted series of problems, ranging from the purely technical ones to problems of the ecology, the development of the affected rayons of Kalinin Oblast, the study of monuments of archeology, and, finally, a painstaking, attentive attitude toward the military history of the Rzhev area.

It has become axiomatic that the building of major national-economic projects, and particularly major hydrosystems, provides an impetus for the region's economic development and raises the population's standard of living. In addition to resolving the tasks of water supply for Moscow, the Rzhev Hydrosystem also will transform the Rzhev area. In conformity with the construction plan, the builders of the hydrosystem will build here 150 kilometers of modern motor roads, 21 bridges, hundreds of kilometers of electric-power transmission lines, 12 new populated points with a complete set of projects for social, cultural, and personal purposes, which have been built in accordance with modern standard plans, as well as production structures for the development of agriculture. A settlement for the hydrosystem workers, which is situated close to the dam site, will appear on the map. That settlement, with modern homes, a stadium, and a series of personal-services enterprises, has been specially designed to assure that the new working hands and the people who have come to the construction site will find permanent employment there. Thus, the hydrosystem not only will not remove manpower from the rayon or the oblast, as stated in the article "Planned Atlantis," but, on the contrary, will increase that manpower in a planned manner.

Despite this fact, the attitude toward the Rzhev Hydrosystem and its problems in Kalinin Oblast is ambiguous. The construction was begun with the complete consent of all the interested organizations, including those in Kalinin Oblast. What, then, has changed since then? Because at the present time the building of the hydrosystem has begun to evoke a fierce and, at times, completely inexplicable resistance on the part of the people in Kalinin Oblast. It is necessary here to take a slight step backward and mention a few typical figures. The cost of building the hydrosystem proper is 89 million rubles, and the additional cost of the operations linked with improving the social conditions for the persons living in three rayons of Kalinin Oblast is 128 million rubles.

Thus, from the very beginning, the construction planners took an attentive approach to the needs of that part of the country, and all of this found its expression in the construction plan. It must be said that this posing of the question, for a definite period of time, was to the liking of the administrators of Kalinin Oblast, but last year they began putting a monkey wrench in the wheels of the hydrosystem builders. As a result, the state plan for the building of the hydrosystem is not being fulfilled; an abnormal situation has been created, wherein a construction project that has been defined by a USSR Council of Ministers decree has been restrained by the Kalinin Territorial Administration of Construction in accordance with secret instructions from the party's obkom. One asks why they don't sit down at the negotiations table and try to find out what the people of Kalinin Oblast want from Moscow Gosspolkom and from the hydrosystem builders, what specific things they do not like in the construction plan, and what kind of guarantees they would want to preserve the environment in the area, the structure of productive forces, and the outward appearance of the cities and settlements.

Instead of that, the editorial office has begun to receive letters which, in essence, are directed against the creation of the Rzhev Hydrosystem, but which, in words, call for the nondefiling of the memorable wartime sites, most



of which are not affected by the Rzhev Reservoir. This has resulted in all that confusion when people who are uninformed about special matters undertake the making of completely irresponsible judgments about a complicated technical problem. T. Karyakina's article added another fly to the ointment. In order not to speak without substantiation, we shall cite certain data.

For example, data concerning the Selizharovka River. If one accepts the Rzhev Reservoir level marker indicated in the plan, the backwater from the hydrosystem does not extend to the left tributary of the Volga -- the Selizharovka River -- and, even more so, has no influence on Lake Seliger, since the lake is situated more than 20 kilometers from the reservoir and its natural level is 7 meters higher than the backwater level of the future hydrosystem. The banks of the Selizharovka River and Lake Seliger will remain in their natural condition when the Rzhev Reservoir is in operation.

It is also necessary to recall that, in addition to Gidroproyekt Institute, the participants in the creation of the plan for the Rzhev Hydrosystem included a number of specialized institutes and organizations, including USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Archeology; the All-Union Production Scientific-Restoration Combine, of RSFSR Ministry of Culture; the USSR History Department of Kalinin State University; the central forest-development enterprise of V/O Lesproyekt [All-Union Association] of USSR Lesleskhoz [State Committee for Forestry]; Giprodrevprom Institute of Minlesbumprom [Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry]; and others. All the recommendations and proposals of the specialized institutes and the expenditures to carry them out were completely taken into consideration in the plan for constructing the new hydrosystem.

The USSR History Department of Kalinin University carried out a study of the reservoir area in order to evaluate the possibility of its exerting an influence upon the communal cemeteries where Soviet fighting men are interred. On the basis of this data and subsequent studies, it was established that there are no communal cemeteries in the area to be flooded. Beyond the confines of the area to be partially or completely inundated, on the territory of the village of Sytkovo, at a distance of 120 meters from the waterline and 10 meters above the reservoir's normal backwater level, a communal grave of Soviet fighting men is situated, where 2917 persons were interred. This communal grave falls within the planned final zone for developing the banks. The question of the desirability of moving the cemetery or of protecting it has been considered, and the expenditures have been taken into consideration in the plan.

The reservoir for the Rzhev Hydrosystem is planned on the territory of Rzhevskiy, Selizharovskiy, and Oleninskiy rayons. According to refined data, the creation of the reservoir will result in the flooding of 9000 hectares of land, including 5920 hectares of forest and 2740 hectares of agricultural land (of which 800 hectares are plowland). These figures constitute, respectively, 1.0, 1.8, 0.9, and 0.5 percent of the total land areas.

In addition, in the area of the possible partial flooding and development of the banks, there will be 1040 hectares of land, including 620 hectares of forest and 380 hectares of agricultural land, of which 160 hectares are

plowland. For purposes of restoring the losses of agricultural production resulting from the use of the land as a reservoir, the plans prepared by the specialized organizations have stipulated expenditures for assimilating an equally large area of new land. When the reservoir is created, 5000 hectares of forested area with commercial plantings will be flooded in Rzhevskiy Rayon. This constitutes 6.7 percent of the forested area in that rayon. The most valuable areas of forest to be flooded are situated on the territory of the Rzhev Forest Area -- the Titov Bor tract, with the predominance of coniferous species 60 years of age on an area of 1000 hectares. In the area along the bank of the future reservoir, Soyuzgiproleskhoz Institute plans to carry out forest-management and forest-cultivation measures, including the planting of forests on the open banks of the reservoir in order to organize water-protection zones.

This is a perhaps dry but accurate presentation of the arithmetic pertaining to the hydrosystem, with which it would probably be desirable for the author of the article "Planned Atlantis" to become acquainted before presenting any conclusions to the millions of newspaper readers.

One is surprised at the ease -- which of course arises from lack of knowledgeability -- with which many people attempt to make judgments concerning the possible alternatives for supplying water to Moscow.

For example, the alternative of taking water from the Rybinsk Reservoir to provide water supply for Moscow is 3 times more expensive than the alternative involving the Rzhev Hydrosystem...

The plan for the Rzhev Hydrosystem is currently being reconsidered attentively. It is very important, during this critical period, for the newspaper readers and all interested individuals to receive objective information about the state of affairs.

S. V. Yakovlev, USSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member, doctor of technical sciences; G. I. Muravin, deputy chief of the Administration of Water-Supply and Sewerage Management, Mossovet; A. A. Varga, doctor of geological and mineralogical sciences; L. B. Bernshteyn, doctor of technical sciences, and others. There was a total of 11 signatures.

#### "A Number of Unsubstantiated Statements"

In order to begin, obviously, it is necessary to return to the reasons why today, when discussing the question of how to provide for the capital's future water needs, specialists are arguing only about the Rzhev Hydrosystem. The fact of the matter is that, in conformity with a decision by the directive agencies of Mosgorispolkom, with the participation of USSR Minenergo [Ministry of Power and Electrification], the technical-economic substantiation of the Rzhev dam and two alternative plans was supposed to be prepared by 1977: one was the building of the Oka-Moscow Canal and the other was the taking of water from the Rybinsk Reservoir. Gidroproyekt Institute, in essence, failed to concur with the government's order by developing only the Rzhev version.

Other equally valuable studies for involving water sources to supply Moscow remained unfulfilled by the deadline. That is why there has been such a hue and cry about the plan which is a model of a number of unsubstantiated statements. We must prevent, and have the opportunity to prevent, any serious ecological, economic, water-management, and cultural-historic miscalculations.

Let us re-emphasize: the Rzhev Hydrosystem will destroy the Volga River's last ecosystem, which extends for 400 kilometers and where one can still find rare species of the ichthyofauna (eel, lamprey, grayling), fertile bottomlands along the banks, water meadows, and the most valuable pine forests in the Volga basin, for which no compensation is possible. The accumulation of spring waters in the Rzhev Reservoir will lead to a reduction of the springtime freshet and to a sharp worsening of the quality of the water that Moscow consumes today -- the water in the Ivankovskiy Reservoir. Benskiye Rapids, the basic generators of oxygen saturation for the Volga, will be destroyed by being included in the zone to be flooded. The regulated Volga will become unrecognizable. Its climatic regime in the springtime will seem to shift 100-200 kilometers to the north, and in the autumn, 100-150 kilometers to the south. Therefore the growing of plants, the management of meadows, and the carrying out of agricultural operations will prove to be under new and complicated conditions.

Furthermore, Mosgorvodoprovod, the basic work indicator of which is the volume of water to be provided, finds today's wasteful water-management situation to be economically profitable. That organization constantly plans an increase in water consumption in the city, putting its hopes on production entities requiring large amounts of water and on an archaic structure of industrial water supply. For example, Moscow has one of the country's lowest indicators for the use of recycled industrial water: whereas in the Uralsk area, Kharkov, and many other cities that recycling constitutes 80-90 percent, in the capital that figure is only 43 percent. If, by the year 2000, Moscow's industry reaches only the present-day level (average for the country) in the repeated use of water, this will result in reducing the capital's fresh water needs by an amount equal to 25 cubic meters a second. And that is the proposed water production for the entire Rzhev Hydrosystem. Let us compute the expenditures: the introduction of economy measures will require the investment of 40-45 million rubles. The Rzhev version will cost 200 million.

We have touched upon only one aspect of economy -- the recycling of industrial water. But what if we were to eliminate the reasons why, today, in providing water to apartment buildings and public buildings, 10 percent of the water is lost, and 20 percent is lost inside them? And what if we could get back the 30 percent of the water that is overexpended today because of excess pressures and uneconomical plumbing fixtures? Preliminary computations indicate that, with average annual expenditures of approximately 40 million rubles to carry out this program, there will be a saving of exactly twice as much by reducing the per-capita water-consumption standards.

In our opinion, the situation has developed to such a point that the problem of Moscow's water supply can be considered only from a combined approach. Something that is very pertinent in this regard is the re-examination of the traditional water-supply system: Moscow is one of the few cities in the Soviet

Union where, for the most part, surface water is used. But that system of water supply is extremely vulnerable from the point of view of pollution or -- in an extreme situation -- even the infection of that source of life. And yet the total reserves of underground water in the Priokskoye and Vostochnoye aquifers alone constitute 23 cubic meters a second -- an amount that is sufficient to satisfy Moscow's drinking-water needs until the year 2000. And, incidentally, that water, after repurification, can be reused for technical purposes.

Still another alternative decision could be the use of the water resources of the upper-Volga reservoirs that are already in existence: the increase in the reserves in the Ivankovskiy Reservoir with the aid of reverse pumping of the water from its tail water, and the additional feeding of the water from the Uglich Reservoir along the Canal imeni Moscow.

Thus, in order to provide the capital with water, the building of the Rzhev Hydrosystem is not only undesirable, but also ecologically, economically, and historically harmful. The USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on the Problems of the Biosphere considers it necessary to create a national park in the upper Volga area, where, we repeat, man's strong interference has not yet touched a unique sector of the ecosystem of this great Russian river, with its rare species of fauna and flora, with its valuable (including recreational) natural resources and irreplaceable natural landscapes and cultural-historical monuments, the loss of which would become a disaster on a truly national scale.

A. L. Yanish, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, academician, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Lithosphere, Hero of Socialist Labor; and B. S. Sokolov, academic secretary of the USSR Academy of Science Department of Geology, Geophysics, Geochemistry, and Mining Sciences, Hero of Socialist Labor, president of the All-Union Paleontological Society, academician.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

TUSSR FREIGHT HANDLING VIOLATIONS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 5 August 1986 carries on page 3 a 1600-word article by N. Yusubov, first deputy TUSSR procurator, on legal violations which regularly occur in the handling of railroad freight; these primarily involve violations of safety regulations and theft. Citing a number of recent accidents, he claims that "some railroad workers are not following regulations and special instructions." He adds that these situations "occur often" at freight handling departments and result in damage or injury. He also notes that "procuracy and internal affairs organs have exposed numerous cases of the theft of freight from rail transport. Such instances are occurring frequently at railroad stations in Mary, Chardzhou, Ashkhabad, and Nebitdag."

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Dec 19, 1986